FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DECREE REQUIRES NOTIFICATION OF FIRINGS, LAYOFFS

PY122235 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Jul 85 pp 1, 11

[EXCERPT] NA-DYN -- Unified CGT [General Confederation of Labor] Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini, in a fiery speech to Banco Juncal clerks in the heart of the financial "city," yesterday praised worker occupations and warned the government that "our patience has a limit." Just hours after Ubaldini's speech the government announced the decree obliging companies to report all planned firings, layoffs, suspensions or shift reductions to the Labour Ministry five days ahead of time. The decree states the measure, which took effect yesterday, will be enforced for 120 days. President Raul Alfonsin had promised the CGT the decree during their meeting last Monday.

Meanwhile, 40 km to the north of the Federal Capital in General Pacheco, assembly line men at the Ford auto factory restarted production but both the company and the Auto Workers' Union (SMATA) doubted that the initiative would help resolve the 17-day-old take-over.

In a speech blaring over loudspeakers along the 200 block of Florida, Ubaldini yesterday raised the hopes of Banco Juncal clerks who took over the main office when the bank was closed down last Friday by the Central Bank. "Either there are solutions or we're going to fight," he told an excited staff. "Brave are those who defend their dignity by occupying an establishment. Cowards are those who leave and later cry like women for what they were unable to defend as men." The brewers' leader also demanded the government issue the promised decree on layoffs and suspensions immediately. "Careful, because our patience also has a limit," Ubaldini said.

A fired-up Ubaldini levelled a direct attack on the government as well. "Enough of going to consult the multinationals when economic measures are to be taken," he said. Ubaldini warned, too, that workers would fight to prevent new job losses. "If necessary we'll give our lives; what we won't allow is the closure of job sources."

CGT Satisfied with Decree

PY132047 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2151 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (TELAM) -- Today, the General Labor Confederation [CGT] expressed its satisfaction with the executive branch decree on suspensions and dismissals, a legal instrument that the CGT believes will allow adequate control over the social situation so that conflicts can be guided through the appropriate channels and resolved through normal labor legislation. The CGT communique also said that the overnment decree requiring business to notify workers 5 days in advance of any dismissale is the materialization of the promise made by President Alfonsin during an interview with CGT leaders on 8 July.

OLD BANK NOTES, COINS TO BE WITHDRAWN 19 JULY

PY131758 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- All pesos, i.e., banknotes ranging from 10,000 to 1,000,000 pesos, the pesos argentino banknote, and all peso argentino coins ranging from 10 cents to one peso will be withdrawn from circulation as from July 19, the Central Bank announced last night. Although the above will thus cease to be legal currency as from next Friday, they may be redeemed for legal tender in the austral currency at all banks until October 11, while the banks in their turn will have until January 2, 1986 to hand them in to the treasury.

ANNUAL INFLATION RATE STANDS AT 1,128.9 PERCENT

PY062023 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] NA-DYN -- The cost of living rose 30.5 percent last month to take inflation for the first half of this year to 303.9 percent and to 1,128.9 percent over the last 12 months, the National Institute for Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) announced yesterday. The figure, the highest since April 1976, was a record for President Raul Alfonsin's administration.

Wholesale prices rose 42.4 percent, which meant that its annual inflation figure overtook that for retail prices to stand on 1,182.2 percent or 347.7 percent so far this year. According to the weighted index used by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) June inflation was thus 38.43 percent.

Hikes in public services rates and transport fares were clearly the main culprit as the nature of the three most inflationary sectors shows: Housing, fuel and electricity (which rose 41.7 percent), goods and services (36.9 percent) and transport and communications (34 percent).

HEALTH MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO CUBA

PY140255 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0149 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (TELAM) -- Health and Social Action Minister Aldo Neri left tonight for Cuba to participate in a meeting of the Health Research Advisory Committee of the Pan-American Health Organization. Before departing, Minister Neri said that he will thus have the opportunity to learn about the Cuban health care system, as well as about the construction of housing projects under way in that country. We are interested in gaining experience and exchanging opinions on these two topics.

He also said that he will talk with Cuban Government officials regarding the possibility for scientific and technological exchanges.

SENATOR TERMS UK STAND ON FALKLANDS 'ARROGANT'

PY122008 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Senator Adolfo Gass said that the British Government's position is arrogant and intransigent. He was referring to the Argentine refusal to accept the lifting of restrictions on Argentine imports while the Malvinas sovereignty issue is not discussed. Gass added that the British refusal to discuss the Malvinas sovereignty does not change Argentina's position. He noted: We will continue to promote the enforcement of UN Resolution No 2065, which calls on the two nations to resume negotiations over the sovereignty issue.

Gass also commented on the "automatic sovereignty" term that was used by the British foreign secretary by noting that at the beginning the term was very encouraging, but noting the lack of specifications and the reassertion of British intransigence has undermined the importance of the term.

ADN LEADING ELECTION WITH 41.2 PERCENT OF VOTES

PY151259 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0516 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] With 21.63 percent of the vote counted, the unofficial results as reported by the Bolivian news agency FIDES show that the Nationalist Democratic Action Party [ADN] is winning with 41.2 percent of the vote.

According to FIDES, Victor Paz Estenssoro's Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] has received 21.1 percent of the vote.

Jaime Paz Zamora's Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] is in third place with 10 percent of the vote, and in fourth place is the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] with only 4.5 percent of the vote. The Socialist Party One [PS-1] is in fifth place with 3.1 percent of the vote.

FIDES reports that most of the votes that have not yet been counted come from the peasant sectors, which may favour the MNR. MNR leaders are hopeful that the peasant vote will enable them to catch the ADN, the undisputed winners.

In La Paz, where almost one-third of the Bolivian population lives, 27 percent of the votes have been counted, showing the ADN with 44.9 percent, the MNR with 16.8 percent, the MIR with 8 percent, and the MNRI with 3.8 percent of the vote.

The La Paz district electoral court has closed for the night, but it will resume counting votes at 1100 (1500 GMT).

PRESIDENT, OFFICIALS COMMENT ON ELECTIONS

Siles Zuazo 'Proud' of Elections

PA141545 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1528 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] La Paz, 14 Jul (EFE) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo today issued a call for the unity of Bolivians disregarding political differences. He said that he was proud that Bolivians are going to the polls in a disciplined way. He voted in La Paz' San Jorge residential area today accompanied by Interior Minister Gustavo Sanchez Salazar.

Bolivians are going to the polls today to choose 3,170 officials, including the president and vice president of the Republic.

The elections, said Siles Zuazo, are being held in a completely democratic way and I am very pleased and proud of this.

Sejas: Armed Forces To Respect Results

PA141824 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1752 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] La Paz, 14 Jul (REUTER) -- Simon Sejas Tordoya, commander of the Bolivian Armed Forces, stressed today that the Armed Forces will respect the results of the elections which are being held in Bolivia. Sejas Tordoya, viewed as one of the most important pillars of democracy within the Armed Forces, voted at a polling place in southern La Paz.

"The Armed Forces are pleased with the normalcy observed in the elections and we have reports from the country's interior where there is also calm," he said. He added: "Let this opportunity serve to emphasize that the Armed Forces will respect the election results." He maintained that "later on these forces will continue to abide by the country's Constitution."

Interior Minister Remarks

PY120332 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] After learning about the failure of the president's call for a special congressional session, the government has agreed to recognize the outcome of the general and municipal elections scheduled for 14 July. During a press conference this afternoon, the foreign minister and the interior minister stated that the government will guarantee and fully support the elections.

[Begin interior minister recording] The constitutional government has fulfilled the duty to summon a special congressional session to review a bill submitted by the executive branch defending the right to vote of the campesinos. Nevertheless, for different reasons, most honorable national representatives were unwilling to attend the session on the date set. Therefore, despite the irregularities pointed out by the political parties and despite the problems and difficulties faced by the electoral process, the national and municipal elections will be held next Sunday, 14 July, in compliance with the election law. The national government, by the powers bestowed upon it and in compliance with the duties provided in the Constitution, will cooperate fully to insure that the elections are held under the best possible conditions, peacefully and with a spirit of harmony and understanding, which must feature the civilized and brotherly coexistence among the Bolivians beyond any sectarianism. [end recording]

Further on, the interior minister explained that following the instructions issued by the president, the Bolivian police will maintain public order on election day. In addition, it was made clear that the will of congress and of the people will be fully respected by the government despite the denunciations of irregularities in the electoral process.

ARMED FORCES DECORATE TAIWAN ENVOY, MILITARY ATTACHE

PY122120 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] In a special ceremony the Armed Forces have decorated the ambassador of the Republic of China, Wu Tsu-yu, and the military attache in Bolivia, Colonel [name indistinct].

General Simon Sejas Tordoya, the Armed Forces commander, delivered the main speech during the ceremony. He emphasized the work carried out by the diplomatic mission of Nationalist China, which is leaving the country at the request of the Siles Zuazo government.

The ceremony was held under very special and contradictory circimstances. At the conclusion of its term, the Siles government decided to break relations with Taiwan and to establish relations with the PRC, despite a note sent by the Armed Forces to President Siles last April saying that the Armed Forces did not believe it was appropriate at this time to establish diplomatic relations with Beijing. After the government made that decision, the Armed Forces decided to decorate the diplomats of Taiwan who are leaving the country.

After the ceremony, the journalists questioned Defense Minister General Elias Gutierrez Ardaya. The first question was: How would the Armed Forces react if the president decided to resign, a speculation that has been circulating in the past few hours?

[Begin recording] [Gutierrez] I believe that we cannot express an opinion on this, becuase I do not believe this is going to happen. We cannot express an opinion; at least I would not dare to express an opinion. The Armed Forces will always fulfill its mission in accordance with the Constituion.

[Reporter] We would like to know the position of the Armed Forces in case many sectors do not accept the results of the upcoming elections.

[Gutierrez] I believe that if there is a winner the people should accept him. This is important, because if a call for elections is made, it is proper to hand over the government and to cooperate [words indistinct] with the winner of the elections.

[Reporter] Under what circumstances would the Armed Forces take over the government?

[Gutierrez] As I said, only through Congress and according to the law. We are convinced that the respect for our laws is the best path we can follow. Just we are willing to respect command decisions at all levels we are also willing to respect the law. [end recording]

CAMACHO RESIGNS OVER RELATIONS WITH PRC

PY132233 Paris AFP in Spanish 2219 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] La Paz, 13 Jul (AFP) -- The interior minister today announced that Bolivian Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho Omiste has submitted his irrevocable resignation. The minister said that he resigned because of disagreements with the high military command over the independent foreign policy advocated by his ministry.

It was learned in political circles that the resignation of Camacho Omiste is an answer to the high military command, which yesterday honored Nationalist Chinese Ambassador Wu Tsu-yu after Bolivia decided to break diplomatic relations with Taipei and establish relations with Beijing.

The resignation of Camacho Omiste comes only a few hours before the general and municipal elections scheduled for 14 July.

DEPUTY CALLS SILES FOREIGN POLICY 'INCONSISTENT'

PY122207 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 JUl 85

[Excerpts] Alfredo Franco Guachalla, the president of the Chamber of Deuties Foreign Relations Committee, told Panamericana that the Hernan Siles Zuazo government of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left has not followed a consistent foreign Policy. In fact, Bolivia broke relations with Taiwan and established relations with the PRC, a country built by the legendary Mao Tse-tung, he said. Franco added that this decision was primarily political.

[Begin Franco recording] I believe the decision to establish relations with the PRC is appropriate, although there were several deficiencies and considerable (?delay) in the procedure.

The establishment of relations with the PRC has once again shown that our foreign policy is not consistent and that our foreign affairs are handled by inexperienced people. Apparently, our diplomatic services, instead of having qualified personnel, have many employees who were appointed by friends or relatives and who know nothing about our foreign policy. [end recording]

MILITARY COURT INVALIDATES PRESIDENTIAL AMNESTY

PY132008 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1507 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] La Paz, 13 Jul (EFE) -- The Bolivian Permanent Military Court has decided that the decree signed by President Hernan Siles Zuazo in October 1984 granting amnesty to seven youngsters is not valid.

The military court ignored the pardon granted by the president to the seven youngsters, two of them Chileans, who were arrested over 2 years ago in the Luribay Jungle area on charges of training guerrillas. The military court that tried them sentenced them to up to 7 years in prison for stealing food, because it could not prove anything else.

General Casto Arteaga Balderrama, president of the Permanent Military Court, explained that the independence and autonomy of the military courts should be recognized and strengthened in the administration of justice, and admitted that their sentences are subject only to the law.

According to the Constitution, President Siles Zuazo is also captain general of the Armed Forces.

The decision made by the Permanent Military Court last night, 2 days before the elections, is in conflict with [contradice] the ruling of the Supreme Military Court that the presidential amnesty is valid.

LECHIN RETURNS TO COB; OFFICIALS TO VISIT CUBA

PY122242 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Juan Lechin Oquendo has withdrawn his request for an indefinite leave of absence from his post of as Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] executive secretary. Lechin was convinced to withdraw his request by a committee assembled for the purpose of making him change his mind. Thus, as he has always done in the past, the longtime leader has once again decided not to leave the COB leadership, COB spokesmen have said.

It has also been reported that the COB Executive Committee will meet on 15 July under Lechin, and that the organization has authorized the trip of some labor leaders of Cuba, where they will attend a Latin American meeting on the foreign debt. The following leaders will travel to Cuba: Angel Zaballa, Augusto Ardaya, and Alberto Chazu. Leaders of the railway, oil sector, and central bank workers will also attend the meeting of Cuba.

JAIME DEL VALLE ON AREA, U.S. RELATIONS

PY121944 Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 4-10 Jul 85 pp 36-39

[Exclusive interview with Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle in Santiago by Lilian Calm -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Calm] How do we stand regarding diplomatic relations with neighboring countries? Do you believe that during the Alan Gardia administration we shall be able to settle those points that are still pending from the 1929 treaty with Peru?

[Del Valle] I am particularly optimistic about our future relations with Peru. I believe there was some progress made during President Belaunde's administration. We have also received many clear messages from various persons from President-elect Alan Garcia. Of course, from his speeches, one can appreciate his willingness to establish the best of relations with all countries of the Americas, among which he obviously includes Chile. In these messages he has sent us, he has expressed a willingness not only to resolve all the points that are pending from the 1929 treaty, but also to undertake intensive bilateral integration. With these Peruvian representatives, we have decided to achieve a complete and intensive exchange at all levels. The first official talks with the new Peruvian Government will probably take place during my stay in Lima for the presidential inauguration ceremony and they will continue as expeditiously as possible.

[Calm] Can you tell us anything about your talks with Peruvian Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez?

[Del Valle] This was a private meeting about which I see you are quite well-informed. In addition to bringing a message from President-elect Alan Garcia, the vice president is very optimistic about the future of Chilean-Peruvian relations. We discussed specific points. He is very familiar with the basic issues. I was very impressed with how he retains every detail and he expressed optimism that this is the proper time in history to overcome these problems.

[Calm] If elections are held in Bolivia, Banzer, the man of the Charana embrace, the same man who decided to sever Chilean-Bolivian relations, could be the winner. With which of the two Banzers do you think you will deal?

[Del Valle] I do not want to say with whom I will come up with... [rephrases] I do not want to express my position regarding any candidate in particular but I can tell you what Chile's position will be regarding the Bolivian president. We shall adopt a frank and open position that will show our willingness to talk about any problem that concerns our two countries. Of course, this is based on there being no official problems pending with Bolivia, and on there being something of mutual interest for our two nations to discuss at the bilateral level.

[Calm] Could the lifting of the state of siege result in a temporary improvement of relations with the United States? What will happen in the long term?

[Del Valle] The state of siege was lifted on the basis of the domestic situation in Chile, not on the basis of what this or that country thought about it. But if this decision was well-received in countries such as Great Britain, France, the FRG, Spain, and the United States, we are very happy about it. Aside from this, I believe that Chilean-U.S. relations, which are good, could always improve. This is in keeping with the interests of our two countries.

[Calm] Could the Easter Island project be sort of a honeymoon?

[Del Valle] If the Easter Island affair is resolved favorably it should contribute to the improvement of relations. If it is not, well, I am not saying they may be damaged, but it won't help either. This is obvious. This is an issue we shall resolve from a technical and pragmatic point of view, in keeping with the sovereign interests of Chile. We shall not base our position on exaggerated opinions according to which this arrangement would be a sellout. We take into account moderate opinions because we know they are patriotic, well-intentioned and respectable.

[Calm] Do you believe that the changes of certain U.S. officials (Kirkpatrick's replacement by Walters; Motley's by Abrams; Theberge's by Barnes) will affect U.S.-Chilean relations one way or another?

[Del Valle] No, I do not think so because I do not think they represent substantial changes in U.S. foreign policy. Moreover, these are changes that normally occur in all countries. No official can remain in office forever. But each individual has his own style.

[Calm] The United States apparently ranks its embassy in India as sixth in importance. What does it mean that the U.S. ambassador accredited to India is being transferred to Chile?

[Del Valle] To overlook the interest that the United States has in Chile would be to ignore completely U.S. international affairs in the Americas. Chile is an important country because it has played an important role throughout its history. It is a country that loves peace and it has made an extraordinary contribution to the culture of the Americas. It has been a leader in many aspects. In sum, it is a country that deserves to be respected and admired by any world power. The United States cannot ignore this fact.

[Calm] You said Chile had played a preponderant role in the past. Is it still that important?

[Del Valle] Chile was, and will always be an important country.

EDUCATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON VISIT TO PRC

PY121812 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Jul 85 p C 1

[Text] Upon his return from the PRC yesterday, Education Minister Horacio Aranguiz Donoso said he had increased Chilean-PRC cultural ties and exchanges in the educational field. The minister said it is quite likely that Chilean professors will travel to the PRC to study and PRC professors interested in doing so may also come to Chile.

Minister Aranguiz said that during his stay in the PRC, he visited schools, cultural centers, and museums in five cities. He said he had the opportunity to become acquainted with the major aspects of the PRC education system and PRC Government programs to teach their ancient culture. He added that Chile is interested in the important progress that the PRC has made in the sports and educational fields as well as in the restoration of artworks.

Achievements of this visit include the signing of a memorandum of understanding allowing an increase in exchanges between the Chilean Education Ministry and the PRC State Education Commission.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP STATISTICS ON STATE OF SEIGE

PY130348 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] During the 6 months the state of siege was in effect, 33,798 political arests were recorded and an average of 100 persons per week left the country. This information was released by the Chilean Human Rights Commission, whose leaders stated today that all this information is on record. Attorneys German Molinas and Gonzalo Taborga made the announcement.

[Begin Taborga recording] A total of 40,302 attacks against the freedom and security of individuals were recorded between 6 November 1984 and 30 April 1985. It must be borne in mind that until October 1984, that is, most of the year, 7,492 arrests were recorded, something which permits an assessment of the effect of the state of siege on personal freedom. Over a 6-month period, 33,801 cases involving the violation of the right of freedom were recorded. [end recording]

An average of two persons per day were the target of cruel, inhuman, or humiliating treatment, the report adds. Twenty-five persons per week lost their freedom over the same period through individual arrests, while 204 persons per day lost their freedom in mass or collective arrests. There was an average of four mass arrests per week, the Chilean Human Rights Commission stated. In addition, the Chilean Human Rights Commission stated that over the same period, an average of 14 persons left the country every day to seek refuge in Argentina through the UN office of the High Commissioner for Refugees. That amounts to an average of 100 persons per week. The leaders of the Chilean Human Rights Commission revealed that Fernando (Boglio), the special UN sponsor for human rights, sought to enter Chile in January, but he was denied entry.

After the state of siege was lifted, the atmosphere of insecurity, which is now characterized by kidnappings and threats designed to intimidate the people, has persisted in the country, the leaders of the Chilean Human Rights Commission emphasized. These events are taking place at a time when the church and all the people are asking for a reconciliation. However, these events do not facilitate the national reconciliation.

POLICE THWART PROTEST AGAINST NASA PROJECT

PY121732 Paris AFP in Spanish 2043 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Santiago, 11 Jul (AFP) -- Chilean police today thwarted a demonstration in Santiago protesting the installation of a U.S. base on Easter Island. The demonstrators, mostly young people, were dispersed with jets of water, while a large group of policemen prevented them from getting close to an Easter Island statue located on Alameda Avenue, Santiago's main avenue.

The U.S. Government has requested permission to install sophisticated radar and communications equipment at the island's airport to aid emergency landings of U.S. space shuttles. A Chilean group has stated that rather than provide for possible emergency landings, the United States intends to incorproate the island into its military system, thus making it the target of Soviet nuclear missiles.

Pamphlets distributed at today's demonstration, staged by hundreds of persons, stated that President Augusto Pinochet hopes to obtain U.S. support to remain in power until 1989 by giving the U.S. Government access to the island. It was recalled that the legendary island, located in the middle of the South Pacific between Polynesia and Chile, is on the route of many polar orbit special flights NASA hopes to carry out in the next few years.

THREE CARABINEROS INJURED IN BOMB EXPLOSION

PY121634 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Three Carabineros were injured last night in a bomb explosion, according to the Carabineros office in Santiago. The incident occurred at 2206 at the intersection of Varas Mena and Santa Rosa Streets in the San Miguel community. The bomb went off as a Carabineros bus was passing through the intersection. The Carabineros were treated at the Carabineros Hospital. Two of them received slight injuries and the other received minor injuries.

Four Arrested

PY122157 Santiago Domestic in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Four persons have been arrested for involvement in an attack against a Carabineros bus in which four officials were injured. The extremists have been identified as Patricio del Rosario Castillo Aguilar, 28 years old; Hector Daniel Cortez Hinostrosa, 38 years old; Juan Manuel del Mar Pina, 18 years old; and Alfredo Euduardo Caceres Toledo, 23 years old. The four men threw a military hand grenade at a bus that was transporting personnel from the 12th Carabineros precinct building in San Miguel.

At about 2200 on 11 July, it was reported that about 50 persons were causing a disturbance at the intersection of Santa Rosa and Varas Mena Streets. It was later established that this was staged to attract the police. When a Carabineros bus arrived at the scene the demonstrators fled, and one of those who have been arrested threw a military hand grenade against the back of the bus. The police confiscated Marxist literature, pamphlets, a Winchester rifle, three homemade grenades, gas masks, mimeograph ribbons, and other articles from the house of the four men who were arrested. The four men and the details of the case were turned over to the second Santiago military court.

VALPARAISO VIOLENCE RESULTS IN 24 ARRESTS

PY122151 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 5 Jul 85 p C 7

[Text] Valparaiso -- A total of 24 persons, including five women, were arrested by the Carabineros as a result of a prolonged clash between a group of students barricaded in the Valparaiso Catholic University and members of the Carabineros on Wednesday, 3 July.

Thirteen of those arrested are students at the Valparaiso Catholic University, four at the Pedagogic Sciences Superior Academy, one at Santa Maria University, one at the Ruben Castro Lyceum, one at the B-28 Lyceum, one at the Mutane Institute, one at the Eduaro de la Barra Lyceum, one at the National Professional Training Institute, and one is a barber.

BETANCUR NOT TO ATTEND HAVANA MEETING ON DEBT

PA140220 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1849 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Bogota, 13 Jul (DPA) -- Colombia announced officially today that it will not attend the summit meeting convoked by Cuban President Fidel Castro to discuss the foreign debt and seek a way to declare a moratorium on Latin America's financial obligations. This decision was announced to Fidel Castro in a letter sent by President Belisario Betancur through his brother Jaime, who personally delivered the letter to the Cuban foreign minister.

The meeting, slated for 30 July, will be preceded by a Third World journalists forum and a meeting of trade union organizations to discuss all political trends. A number of Colombians have also been invited to these meetings. So far, however, the names of the prospective attendants have not been disclosed.

The invitation to the meeting promoted and organized by Castro has been extended to former presidents and private enterprise leaders of Latin American countries. More than 200 people from Colombian economic, trade union, and journalist sectors have been invited to this summit meeting.

M-19 ALLEGES U.S. MARINES PARTICIPATION

PA131927 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0545 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Bogota, 13 Jul (REUTER) -- The most active guerrilla group in Colombia said that U.S. Marines are fighting with the Colombia troops against the rebels, but last night the Defense Ministry described such a statement as ridiculous.

The 19 April Movement [M-19], which recently returned underground and staged attacks to mark the end of the 10-month truce with the government, said yesterday that the Marines participated this week in military operations in the region of Valle del Cauca in the southwestern part of the country.

"This is totally false and completely absurd," a Defense Ministry spokesman stated. He indicated that this kind of cheap propaganda might turn out to be counterproductive.

AGREEMENT TO AID BRAZIL IN MEETING COFFEE QUOTA

PA130325 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia and Brazil have reached an agreement to prevent a change in the quota system on the world coffee market. This was done despite pressures on the international price because of a possible freeze in Brazil's coffee-producing areas. Drastic drops in temperatures are expected in the Brazilian coffee-producing areas and this would affect the next harvest.

This year Brazil will be able to cover its quota. However, if there is a freeze, it will not have a surplus to cover the losses and the lack of the product will be felt next year. Only Colombia has the necessary surplus to cover the world market should the freeze affect production.

The international price of coffee continues to rise upward on the New York and London markets.

FEBRERIST LEADER ON NEW ROLE FOR ARMED FORCES

PY112259 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Jul 85 p 7

[Text] During a 9 July press conference, Febrerist Revolutionary Party [PRF] leader Dr Euclides Acevedo stated that a new role for the Paraguayan Armed Forces, one encompassing not only the protection of territorial sovereignty but the defense of economic and cultural sovereignty, should be sought and discussed. During the press conference, in which a transition government as one of his "models and priority political projects" was discussed, Acevedo advocated the implementation of "a patriotic blending, a modern and intelligent one, among all the citizenry." Referring to the military, Acevedo urged it to play a democratic role for the benefit of everyone, voicing the need for it to concentrate on a national development project. The need to "build a new republic" must be constantly discussed, Acevedo added.

"We have a project, a political model, and that is a transition civilian government," Acevedo stated, pointing out the basic principles epitomized in a new electoral law, a new constitution, "a key element for a new state administration system." Acevedo stated that his party stands "for a genuine democracy" and not "the one a fox imposes in a chicken coop, which resembles the democracy we have now."

"In keeping with this, all the sectors concerned must discuss this project, and no one will be left out in the cold," Acevedo stated. In statements to several members of the news media, Acevedo stated that the PRF has a political project, which involves seeking an active role in the transition process in the late 1980's and a PRF government in the 1990's. To reach the latter objective, "we propose the basic premise that power must be used to organize the work forces and to equitably distribute income," Acevedo said.

In conclusion, defining his party's socialist and democratic trend, Acevedo reasserted the need to organize a common front among all sectors, without discrimination, in order to achieve the democratization of the country.

PATRIA Condemns Remarks

PY130233 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 11 Jul 85 p 7

[Editorial" "A Stupid Provocation"]

[Text] It is becoming clearer every day that the "bantam rooster" of the Febrerist Revolutionary Party [PRF] is sick with arrogance and conceit. He has raptures of delirious megalomania, which is certainly caused by a mental intoxication contracted in the dumps of the Socialist International, to which he is periodically running for help and before which he appears "more papist than the pope," to demonstrate that he is a good socialist who is prepared "for further socialism." He may also want to show that his concept of this ideology is both total and totalitarian, "with all that it implies," as Humberto Perez Caceres, who was expelled from the PRF, said not long ago.

After proclaiming to press agencies in Bonn that the "armed struggle" is the last expedient to accede to power -- he did not mention that his party has deserted the active civic struggle for the lack of votes -- he returned and started to mouth nonsensical statements. If he is not motivated by a conceited mind hungering for notoriety, he may be motivated by a potentially subversive mind, which produces rhetoric only because he has no way to throw himself into outright insurrection.

Be that as it may, the truth is that he is going from bad to worse, sliding toward an intolerable extreme. In a previous editorial, we have already commented on his declarations to a local newspaper, in which he insisted on that theme of new "political models" and "structural projects." These propositions are indeed irrelevant when they are made from the sidelines of the political process that the PRF avoids.

Taking another more dangerous and thoughtless step, in a press conference called to report the dazzling details of his latest contacts with the Socialist International, he went to the extreme of boldness and provocation by contending that "a new role for the country's Armed Forces must be sought and discussed, a role that should include not only the defense of territorial sovereignty, but also the defense of economic and cultural sovereignty." According to the publication we have on hand, "he called upon the military to play a democratic role for the benefit of everyone, noting the need for them to specialize in a model of national development." At another point, he slyly added that "the need to build a new republic should be debated constantly," a republic that, according to him, should be governed "by a patriotic, modern, and intelligent coalition of all sectors of the citizenry."

Nothing more is necessary to draw the profile of a totalitarian who, involved with the socialist left, stands at quite a distance from representative democracy, just as did the PRF fascists who in 1936 were responsible for signing Decree No 152. He has seriously offended the Armed Forces, which are implicitly charged with incompetence and obsolescence, by proposing -- based on a distorted and incomplete quote from the Constitution -- a "new role" for them.

Let us read carefully the first part of Article 42 of the Constitution: "The custody and defense of the Republic's territorial sovereignty and integrity are entrusted to the Armed Forces." As can be seen, right from the start, the question is not one of defense of territorial integrity alone, but of sovereignty, which cannot be construed as a reference to territory as a mere geographical area, but as the physical setting of the nation, the historical habitat of the Paraguayan people. This norm must necessarily be understood in the light of Article 2 which says: "The sovereignty of the Republic of Paraguay essentially and exclusively resides in the people who exercise it through the powers of the state as provided for in this Constitution."

The perverse intentions of the "pocket-size chieftain" are compromising the position of the PRF through his distasteful "outbursts" of boastfulness. Intending to fix everything, he minimizes the constitutional role of the Armed Forces, restricting them to "the defense of territorial sovereignty," disregarding the fact that the Constitution speaks separately of "territorial integrity" and "sovereignty," construing the latter as defined in Article 2.

Now, if the Armed Forces are entrusted with the defense of sovereignty and if sovereignty essentially and exclusively resides in the people who exercise it through the powers of the state, it is obviously up to them to defend these powers against acts of aggression, subversion, or violence, because these are attacks against the people's sovereignty. With good reason, Article 39 states that "the people deliberate and govern through their representatives and the authorities empowered by this Constitution. Any force or group of armed people that claims for itself the rights of the people and makes demands on their behalf commits an act of sedition."

After half a century of painful disintegration and fracture, it has been possible, thanks to the Armed Forces' loyalty to their institutional function, their partriotism, and their devotion to service, for them to recover the pristine purity of their function under the national leadership of a lucid militaryman, President Alfredo Stroessner. They have done so on the foundation of a pacified country, normalized institutions, and a democratic opening so that the sovereignty, which exclusively and essentially resides in the people, could manifest itself as never before, for a long time; so that the freely expressed will of the people could bring forth a constitutional government.

In this environment of security, in which the Armed Forces have stood as the best guarantee of stability after an era of conspiracies to undermine the will of the people, a democratic pluralism has been restored, a legitimate Constitution for the Republic has been written, and the coupist temptations have been defeated. These temptations have not found any echo in the barracks, because the arms of the nation have stood in defense of the people and their institutions, not in the service of those who might attempt to involve them in sedition and violence. In this regard, the Armed Forces have earned genuine honors, which, in times of peace, gallantly correspond to those earned in the course of international wars by defending the fatherland with unselfish valor.

There can be no role for the Armed Forces other than the one marked by their glorious history and by their fruitful presence in the national life. We do not have a communist people's army, which changes the armed forces into an instrument of oppression in single party regimes. The Paraguayan Armed Forces belong to the nation. They properly discharge their duties, which are set forth by the Constitution. Their mission is similar to that entrusted to the armed forces of democratic countries. In addition, through a carefully planned civic action program, the Armed Forces lend valuable service to the national development in areas ranging from the construction of the infrastructure to health and education campaigns in the country's most remote spots. Today the barracks are centers for civic training, where the citizens performing their military service find an excellent opportunity to improve their intellectual capacity and develop their physical strength. Thus, they become better citizens upon completion of their military service.

On the other hand, mothers now bless the honor of having their sons serve the fatherland, just as intensely as they feared, in the past, the fate of soldiers, who could end up buried by the roadside after falling in the fraticidal struggles caused by the criminal distortion of the objectives of the Armed Forces.

The PRF agitator cannot imagine a role for his party within a representative democracy, nor can he conceal his rejection of the multipary system and his neglect of the people's will. That is why he has proposed a "new role" for the Armed Forces, with the confessed goal of building a "new republic" governed by a "patriotic coalition" (people's front) that will destroy representative democracy, the multiparty system, and the right to vote, through which the people's will is expressed and the majority government chosen. The vanity and arrogance of the PRF leader have made him lose all sense of proportion, publicly unveiling his totalitarian defects. Even though he can count on nothing but his own rhetoric, his irritating presence is like a thorn that disturbs the democratic opening, in which, by the way, the PRF has not yet done its share.

PRESIDENT-ELECT GARCIA MEETS NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ

PY121715 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0020 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Lima, 11 Jul (EFE) -- Peruvian President-elect Alan Garcia has told Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez that his government would be willing to get directly involved in the Contadora Group peace negotiations.

Today in Lima, Sergio Ramirez ended an extensive Latin American tour which included visits to Contadora Group member countries (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela), as well as Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

This morning, Ramirez met with Alan Garcia and then held a press conference where he said he was very satisfied with the future Peruvian president's stance. Ramirez said that Alan Garcia supports Nicaragua's right to defend its sovereignty and is willing to make every possible effort to protect that right. Sergio Ramirez, who made this tour to obtain Latin American solidarity, said that only if the Latin American countries adopt a firm stance will the U.S. aggressive policy be neutralized and Reagan's administration be convinced to begin a dialogue with Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan vice president disclosed that when several Latin American leaders meet in Lima on 28 July, the Sandinist government will propose that they seek mechanisms to neutralize the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border dispute.

Regarding the effects of the U.S. economic boycott against Nicaragua, Ramirez said that instead of compelling Nicaragua to seek help from other countries it has made us diversify our international economic relations.

Issues Statement

PA121727 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] We cannot abandon Nicaragua to the embargo that a powerful nation like the United States is enforcing against it, Peruvian President-elect Alan Garcia said today after meeting with Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado. Garcia said Nicaragua's problem is a Latin American problem that involves the continent's sovereignty. The president-elect, who will assume office this month, endorsed the negotiations that might take place between Nicaragua and Costa Rica to establish a demilitarized zone. Here is the statement issued by Garcia tonight in Lima after meeting with Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado:

[Begin recording] [Garcia] Nicaragua is testing the goodwill that should exist between North American and Latin America. Nicaragua symbolizes Latin America's continental and historical sovereignty. I reject the position that maintains that Nicaragua is a (?spearhead) of the Soviet Union. That is a mistake and a misrepresentation of the revolution that ended the Somoza satrapy and regime. This is a Latin American issue in which Latin America must participate. We cannot abandon Nicaragua to a blockade that another country is enforcing against it and thus thrust it toward another hegemony.

Peru's American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] members are anti-imperialistic, opposing all world hegemony, including that of the western financial hegemony and the strategic eastern hegemony. Latin America must speak with one voice and Nicaragua will be part of that Latin American voice. We cannot proclaim Peru to be part of the Contadora Group. However, we fully support the Group's actions and if we are invited to participate in them we will be glad to do so to advance ideas we believe are important.

You just met with Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado. What are the results of that meeting?

[Garcia] It was very positive. I reaffirmed to him that we are part of the overall Latin American problem and that we share the situation that currently pits the world's poor in the south against the rich, hegemonic countries of the north. I told him that we reject the interpretation that Nicaragua is part of the East-West confrontation. Nicaragua is part of Latin America, and Peru will do its best to impose Latin America's presence in Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Nicaragua has recently proposed three things: first, the revitalization of Contadora; second, the resumption of the Manzanillo talks with the United States; and third, the establishment of a demilitarized zone on its border with Costa Rica. Would you comment on these?

[Garcia] I am confident that the Contadora Group's efforts will be reactivated by -- if not the direct intervention of then the cooperation and guidance of -- other Latin American countries. I am certain the storm will subside and that the Manzanillo talks will be resumed. I believe Nicaragua's proposal to establish a demilitarized zone is important in view of the problems that are emerging on the Nicaragua-Costa Rica border that can jeoparadize the friendship that should exist between these two sister nations and that can serve as a pretext for those who want to increase Nicaragua's problems to justify intervention. The Contadora Group and Latin America should participate in this important proposal in some way to -- with the approval and cooperation of the two nations -- safeguard this demilitarized zone and thus eliminate a potential area of conflict.

[Reporter] Will your administration take steps to contact democratic Latin American countries or the Contadora Group countries to reactivate the region's peace efforts or adopt measures or a different nature?

[Garcia] In the context of our foreign policy, we will promote an integrationist spirit. On one occasion when Ernesto Cardenal visited Lima he called Haya de la Torre, my party's leader, the first Sandinist in America, and, to a certain extent, he was right because when Haya de la Torre was young he offered to help Sandino fight for the sovereignty of Nicaragua and Latin America. [end recording]

Ramirez Comments

PY121712 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 2345 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] President-elect Alan Garcia has met with Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez, who proposed that Peru join the Contadora Group. Ramirez, who is in Lima on a private visit, accompanied by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, arrived at the Pardo Hotel where Alan Garcia is following a busy schedule. Garcia and Ramirez discussed a series of issues, especially those concerning peace in Central America and Peruvian-Nicaraguan relations.

Answering questions on subversive activities in Peru, Ramirez repudiated them and said people have the right to choose their own future.

[Begin recording] [Ramirez] Once again, Peru has provided an example of an orderly and democratic transition of governments. This morning, I met with President Belaunde Terry, to whom I said that we deeply respect the Peruvian democratic process and the fact that there is a new government that will now take power, thus proving that this system is becoming more and more effective.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ramirez] There have been U.S., British, and French mercenaries. Some of them were arrested in Costa Rica, where they said they had received aid from certain Costa Rican military authorities for their terrorist actions against Nicaragua. Participation by these mercenaries continues to be organized in (?Atlanta), in the United States, where these mercenaries are receiving support and recruiting people to fight in Nicaragua. Some of them died when their helicopter crashed in Nicaragua some time ago, as you may recall. This is the consequence of state terrorism by one of the strongest and most powerful countries in the world against a small, weak country like Nicaragua. With regard to terrorism, we want to point out that Nicaragua, like Nicaraguan people, are the main victims of the U.S. Government's state terrorism. [end recording]

POLICE ON 'RED ALERT' AS VIOLENCE ESCALATES

PY150205 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Lima, 14 Jul (AFP) -- The police reported today that the bodies of two Peruvian Army NCO's who disappeared on 9 July when they were pursuing a boat carrying alleged members of the Shining Path terrorist organization were found yesterday floating in the Itaya River, Iquitos.

The source also reported that in the face of the virulent escalation of terrorism in Lima and in other areas of Peru just 16 days before the new president is to assume the presidency, all police departments are on red alert and security measures have been tightened.

The NCO's, Jose Huapaya and Jesus Salhuana, who were on duty at the Sergeant Lores military post, south of Iquitos, pursued the boat when it did not obey their order to halt. They did not return to the post. The bodies of the two members of the Armed Forces were found at the mouth of the Itaya River, located in the Amazon region, close to the shantytown of Belen. The investigation is being carried out in strict secrecy, because this is the second attack that has been carried out in that region. The first attack took place a few days ago in the village of Las Lagunas, where three persons died, including a policeman.

The bodies of four dogs that had been sacrificed and hung from lamp posts were found on 13 July in the shantytowns of San Juan and San Antonio, which are close to Iquitos. All the dogs were black, and they had placards hanging from them calling for armed struggle and advocating subversion, the source added.

Military sources have reported that 30 heavily armed terroritst attacked the village of Chilcaccasa (Ayacucho) on 11 July and cut the throat of Mayor Alejandro Cuya, 30, whom they accused of being an informer and a traitor. The police have reported that the body of a campesino, without documents, was found on 13 July on the Huanta-Huancayo Highway, in the neighborhood of the Alccomachay Bridge. He was presumably killed by subversives.

On 13 July, approximately 700 men and women, most of whom have been accused of terrorism, rioted in the Lurigancho, El Callao, and El Fronton Prisons. They are still holding seven hostages, all prison employees. The most serious incidents took place in Lurigancho Prison, on the outskirts of Lima, which resulted in 18 persons injured, including two policemen and an agent. In El Callao, on the Pacific, the prisoners are holding seven hostages. Today, judicial authorities heard the prisoners' demands for better conditions.

PEMEX DIRECTOR EXPLAINS EXPORT OIL STRATEGY

FL131358 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0140 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Houston, 12 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- PEMEX Director Mario Ramon Beteta has explained to John Bookout, president of the American Petroleum Institute and Shell Oil, the characteristics of the differential price range for petroleum established by Mexico. The meeting held at the offices of Shell Oil responds to Mexico's desire to maintain a constant dialogue with the international oil market because of the new strategy for the export of Maya and Isthmus crude.

NUEVO LEON ANNOUNCES ELECTION AS GOVERNOR

FL122046 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Federal Deputy Jorge A. Trevino Martinez notified the Mexican Congress today that the Nuevo Leon Congress declared valid the 7 July elections in which Trevino Martinez was elected governor. In a letter to the Permanent Commission of the Mexican Congress, Trevino Martinez said the Institutional Revolutionary Party obtained the majority of votes, thus declaring him governor-elect of the State of Neuvo Leon for the constitutional period 1985-91.

The head of the House of Deputies Jose Gonzalo Badillo Ortiz asked permission to be relieved from his charge in accordance with the organic law of the General Congress of the United Mexican States, ending his participation as deputy from the fifth federal electoral district of Hidalgo.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT

FL131521 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0130 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Today, Anselmo Sule, vice president of Socialist International, traveled to Panama, where he will begin a working tour through several Latin American countries. The Socialist leader will discuss with the region's democratic governments the political situation in Latin America, especially that of Chile, where Pinochet's government continues to restrict freedom and human rights in that country.

Before leaving Mexico City, he explained that his trip's objective is to request the support of Venezuela, Argentina, Uruguay, and Peru against Pinochet's dictatorship, which depends on weapons to impose its law.

He asserted that the organization will express its support before the UN's next meeting in which the entire world expects it to condemn once more, as it has been doing since 1973, the human rights violations taking place in Chile.

BRIEFS

THERMOELECTRIC PLANT CONSTRUCTION -- Mexico City, 12 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Federal Electricity Commission, (CFE), has announced the construction on the gulf coast of a new fuel oil-burning thermoelectric plant which will generate 700,000 kilowatts. The new plant will have two generating units of 350,000 kilowatts each, and its construction is the result of a growing energy demand in that area. Work on this project will began early 1987 and the two units will be operational by 1991. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 85 FL]

COSTA RICA

MONGE SAYS NO TALKS PLANNED WITH NICARAGUA NOW

PA121908 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1832 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, who visited the town of Atenas this morning, stated that there will be no bilateral talks with Nicaragua for the time being. These meetings do not [words indistinct] the context of the Contadora Group; there are still mechanisms to achieve a peaceful solution to Central America's problems, particularly those between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, he said. He remarked on the OAS Permanent Council's resolution deploring the 31 May Las Crucitas incident. He stated that the OAS is in a state of crisis, the manifestation of which is its hesitation to adopt categorical decisions at this time. Monge said that the OAS resolution was the most Costa Rica was able to obtain.

Further on Remarks

PA130235 Paris AFP in Spanish 2250 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] San Jose, 12 Jul (AFP) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge accused the OAS of not "having dared to face its responsibility" concerning the Central American problems, when he commented today on the Permanent Council's resolution concerning the border incident between his country and Nicaragua. In addition, Monge said he will hold no meeting with his Nicaraguan counterpart Daniel Ortega for the time being, pointing out that if there exists a possibility of achieving peace in the country's northern border zone within the framework of the Contadora Group, then a dialogue will be held between officials in charge of the issue.

The 7-point resolution issued by the OAS suggests that the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments start "the bilateral negotiations agreed upon as soon as possible to avoid new incidents." A meeting between Monge and Ortega had been proposed to start direct negotiations that would lead to "effective and durable solutions" to avoid tensions in their common border area.

Monge added, in his harshest-ever criticism of the OAS, that the organization "has prepared itself to defend Nicaragua from what Nicaragua describes as a U.S. aggression"... but "has shown no political will to protect Costa Rica from the Nicaraguan Government's aggressions." According to Monge, the OAS is currently facing a serious crisis, which is apparent by its decision not to condemn Nicaragua for the border incident.

The OAS resolution rejected the events that took place on 31 May at the border zone of Las Crucitas -- where two Costa Rican civil guardsmen died; nevertheless, Monge pointed out: "We would have liked to see the OAS reject the Sandinist Army's action." The president recalled that the OAS supported Costa Rica during the Somozist dictatorship in Nicaragua, reacting immediately whenever a charge was presented. Nowadays, it is the opposite, because the OAS acts "weakly," he asserted. Nevertheless, Monge said he had little hope that the "OAS would issue a just and categorical decision concerning the aggression against our country."

The Costa Rican president reiterated that this is a sign of "the crisis prevailing within the OAS," since it passes on the "hot potato" of the Central American conflict to the Contadora Group (comprised of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico).

In addition, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, who gave his consensus to the Council's resolution, stated in Washington: "We did not get what we asked for, but we are satisfied."

CAPTAIN OF DANISH VESSEL HELD ON ARMS CHARGE

PA130023 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Charges for the alleged crime of arms trafficking were officially presented against the captain of the boat that was captured in the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos indicated that the charges against Sorth Ole were presented at the 4th Court. Campos said that the Dane is reluctant to cooperate with the Directorate of Intelligence and Security [DIS], which is in charge of the investigation.

The source of the shipment of 250 submachine guns found in the Bente Folmer have been under investigation in the FRG since Monday, upon request by the FRG Embassy in Costa Rica. Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos pointed out that the number of weapons will be used to establish who purchased them, whether the proper export permit was issued, and whether they were legally taken out of the FRG. Meanwhile, the DIS has sent telegrams to several countries that might provide information to clarify the case.

In addition, the deputy security minister revealed that the five crew members who were arrested some days ago were released a few hours ago. Thus, only the boat's captain, Sorth Ole, remains under arrest. Campos said that the Dane has only told the police that he was supposed to deliver the submachine guns to Argentina, but upon arrival no one came to claim them. The same situation arose in Panama City. In addition, Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos pointed out that the Bente Folmer will leave territorial waters at any time, since a representative of the company that owns the boat has revealed that a captain may arrive in the next few hours to take over the boat.

Finally, Campos denied that Sorth Ole has been involved in similar cases; his possible contacts in Costa Rica have not yet been uncovered.

EL SALVADOR

GUERRILLAS ATTACK PRISON; HELP PRISONERS ESCAPE

PA132146 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Jul 85 pp 4, 21

[Text] An attack by numerous FMLN-FDR rebels on Sentry Posts 5 and 6 of the southern section of the Mariona Prison allowed 104 prisoners to escape through an opening in the southwestern section of the prison wall. Prison guards Armando Herrera, Jesus Rigoberto Moran, and Humberto Miranda were wounded in the attack and taken immediately to a clinic for treatment. During the FMLN-FDR clash with the prison guards there was general confusion, and it is believed that there may have been more wounded among prisoners who had nothing to do with the prison break.

Military troops of the 1st Infantry Brigade were dispatched immediately to the region to conduct a thorough combing operation. The fugitives reportedly boarded one or more vehicles that were waiting for them in the street. It is also believed that the attackers boarded parked trucks that were also waiting.

Official sources said last night that the two sentry posts were attacked with bombs, and the prisoners who managed to get away had apparently made preparations before the escape, according to the FMLN elements who planned the attack.

It is not known if all the prisoners are political prisoners or if there are common criminals with trials pending, with sentences, or waiting to be tried for various crimes. It was said last night that the prisoners have several criminal charges pending in different common courts and that only three political prisoners escaped. In addition to the members of the 1st Infantry Brigade, members of the Paratroopers Battalion also arrived on the scene. The Army assumed control in a short time.

Coprefa Chief on Attack

PA132012 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1808 GMT 13 Jul 85

[By Cristina Hasbun de Merino]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 13 Jul (EFE) -- A total of 149 prisoners at Mariona Prison in the northern outlying sector of San Salvador escaped from prison following a guerrilla attack last night. The figure was confirmed by Major Carlos Armando Aviles, chief of the Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa), to EFE this morning.

Until midnight Friday, it was officially reported that 140 prisoners escaped following the rebel attack with 90-mm mortars and rifle fire on the prison located in Mariona canton, 8 km from this capital. The prisoners who managed to escape during the leftist attack included 136 common criminals and 13 political prisoners, official sources reported today.

During the attack, three Mariona Prison guards were wounded and taken to a clinic. One of them is in serious condition. Military sources said that Army troops are combing the region in pursuit of the prisoners, but up until late this morning there were no reports on the outcome.

Radio Venceremos, official radio station of the FMLN, did not give any information this morning on last night's attack on Mariona Prison.

Prison Director on Escapees

PA132250 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Statement by the director of Mariona Prison in Mariona canton to unidentified reporter --live]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Mr Director, among the 149 prisoners who escaped, whose names were immediately reported to the Salvadoran people, except for the names of 13 political prisoners, is there any clarification of the list that you read previously?

[Director] The names I have read are of 136 common prisoners. Still pending is a list of the prisoners of Block 2, that is the political prisoners -- I want this to be clear and do not want it to be distorted. The political sector has its own autonomy and its own discipline to punish the members in that section. Now, of those 13 prisoners, 10 are considered dissident among themselves, perhaps because they smoke marijuana, attack the visitors, or perhaps fight among the inmates in their own section. Then they are punished in Section 2. In other words, the political section. Then they are called dissidents. That is an administrative duty among themselves.

[Reporter] Mr Director, what about the prisoners who escaped, how dangerous are some of them? We learned that some of them had illnesses that make health conditions outside the prison risky for them. Also, were there any ranking rebel commanders or others involved with the FMLN? Has anyone escaped from the Mariona Prison since last night's attack?

[Director] I cannot say whether any FMLN commander has escaped from this prison, because they are the ones who control that. In other words, we do not have access to that control maintained by them. Now, if you want to know this and verify it, it would have to be through the board of Decope [not further identified] which will supply the name of any commander or any individual.

[Reporter] What about the prisoners who had epilepsy or special illnesses? Are there lives at risk outside the prison?

[Director] As far as I know, only Facundo Lopez Batista has been subjected to preventive medical measures. I had the opportunity while I worked at the Attorney General's Office -- today it is called the Attorney General's Office, before it was called the Attorney General's Office of the People -- to defend him. I recall that this was in the 4th Penal Court. I defended him for homicide and preventive medical measures were given because he suffers from epilepsy, which affects the psychomotor functions. This is the only case I know of, but there is also another one who has the same illness. I do not have the name on hand, but I believe the person's name is Luis Amaya Rodriquez.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES ANNUAL REPORT

PA122202 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1620 GMT 9 Jul 85

["Excerpt" of Defense Ministry annual report presented by Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova before the Legislative Assembly -- live; in progress]

[Excerpts] 1. Personnel

A. Soldiers

To guarantee national security in a more effective manner in order to be able to cover the operational sector and to protect strategic and vital areas of an economic importance, the Armed Forces has had to increase the number of its soldiers by 8.8 percent in comparison to the number of soldiers it had on 1 July 1984.

B. Promotions

In accordance with the military promotion law the following promotions were granted: to the rank of general, 2; to the rank of colonel, 12: to the rank of lieutenant colonel, 10; to the rank of major, 26; to the rank of captain, 26; to the rank of lieutenant, 102; to the rank of sublieutentant, 312; from the rank of gentlemen cadet to sublieutenant cadets, 278; from the rank of sublieutenant cadets to lieutenant cadets, 265. The lieutenant and sublieutenant cadets are acting as officers in the various units.

C. Training

The Armed Forces high command, aware of its historical responsibility, has promoted a military training course aimed at achieving the adequate proficiency levels from all professional armies should have.

The main objective of this training is to demonstrate that an armed force can function war as well as during peacetime.

D. Roster

The joint chiefs of staff has drafted and published the general roster for 1984.

E. Decorations

The performance of each and every member of the Armed Forces has been invaluable. In their attempt to fulfill their duties as described by the Constitution they have sacrificed their lives in the struggle against the totalitarian forces that threaten the lives of the Salvadorans and our country's democracy.

F. Personnel Operations

1. Leave: I wish to mention before the honorable Legislative Assembly that one of the measures adopted in September 1983, the date on which the new strategic military plan was implemented, was the total suspension of all temporary leave for chiefs, officers, cadets, troops, and administrative personnel in view of the need to consolidate the military operational field. Sixteen months after this measure was adopted, the military commanders have been instructed to grant temporary leave so that all Armed Forces personnel may enjoy a deserved rest and recuperation period with their families.

2. Recreation: Much has been done to maintain the morale of each and every member of the Armed Forces, especially those who are involved in the military peacekeeping operations.

G. Discipline (?and Order)

1. This aspect has been considered as indispensable to portraying a better image of the Armed Forces locally as well as abroad. It reflects the strict enforcement of the military law and rules of the Salvadoran Armed Forces. As a result of this, the moral and ethical principles of the members of the Armed Forces have been strengthened and our idea of respect for human rights has been complemented. The Armed Forces personnel who have broken the law were punished in accordance to the kind of crime committed. Three thousand sixty-eight members of the Armed-Forces -- officers, cadets, troops, and public security troops -- were discharged and placed under the jurisdiction of the court. They were charged with breaking the military code of justice, with crimes against private property and people, and with attacks and homicide.

2. Intelligence

One of the main factors in the planning and execution of a military plan is intelligence. Realizing the importance of this area, officers and troops were trained in administration, interrogation, and military security.

3. Operations

A. During this period, the military operations have been sumultaneously and constantly increased throughout our national territory. As a result of this, we have carried out 75 large-scale operations, of which the most noteworthy were: "Welfare for San Vicente, Usulutan, and Morazan;" "Guazapa 13, 14, and 15;" "Torola-V;" second phase of "Paisnal III;" "Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo Aristides Cienfuegos;" "Roblar I;" "Liberty Plan;" "Sentry Plan;" and others. Compared to last year, the number of operations was increased by 75 percent.

B. The various Salvadoran Armed Forces units have carried out 20,447 offensive patrols, a 217-percent increase when compared to the last period; 6,700 day and night ambush missions have been carried out, 107 percent more than in the last period. These percentages show the initiative of the Armed Forces at this moment.

C. With the "Liberty Plan" we guaranteed the security and protection of the civilian people so that they could cast their votes for mayors and deputies on 31 March 1985.

D. Protection was also offered to the peasants to gather their harvest of sugarcane, coffee, cotton, and basic grains. Protection was also offered to the hydroelectric plants, sugar mills, and coffee processing plants.

THREE FAL TERRORIST LEADERS CAPTURED BY POLICE

PA141348 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Jul 85 pp 4, 15

[Text] Three leaders of terrorist cells have been captured by the national police, according to an official police report. They are Ricardo Erazo Marquez, Victor Manuel Mendoza, and Miguel Garcia Chica. The three belong to the Armed Liberation Forces [FAL]. Erazo has a background involving common crimes and terrorist activities. He was in charge of a terrorist cell that engaged in stealing vehicles in San Salvador, transported merchandise to the region of Guazapa Hill, and coordinated acts of sabatage with the aim of destroying the national economy. The report states that Mendoza joined the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] in 1977 and engaged in mobilizing the masses in the urban and rural sectors. In 1982, he joined the urban commands of the FAL, after being trained in the handling of weapons of various calibers at Guazapa Hill. He also stole vehicles and revealed information on the organization to which he belongs.

Garcia Chica said that in 1979 he joined the Association of Secondary School Students [AES] led by the PCES, and engaged in activities in the secondary student section. In July 1982 he trained at a FAL camp in Salitre canton, San Jose Guayabel, and was then sent to Palo Grande canton in Suchitoto. In October 1982 he participated in an attack on the Armed Forces in La Bermuda canton, Suchitoto. In January 1983 he also participated in an attack on the civil defense group in San Jose, Las Flores, in Tonacatepeque. Since March 1983 he has joined the terrorist cell of the metropolitan sector and FAL urban commands, and engaged in the stealing of vehicles that were used in subversive activities. The report concludes that he also took merchandise to the Guazapa Hill region for the FMLN-FDR organizations.

COPREFA REPORTS ON ARMED FORCES' OPERATION

PA121230 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Jul 85 pp 2, 34

[Text] The Armed Forces will step up its patrol operations by land and air as of today at 0600 throughout the country's highways, particularly in the eastern and northern sectors, according to a report by the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa].

In addition, it was learned that the decision was adopted yesterday by the Army given the latest threats and actions carried out by the terrorists. For example, it was said that the terrorists banned traffic on the eastern and northern highways near the Lempa River, and five vehicles were machine-gunned by terrorists two nights ago, leaving 35 wounded, who were taken to medical centers in San Miguel.

Given the situation of threats and terror against the people working in the two zones, the Army has decisively reacted against terrorism, according to other sources.

Coprefa has summarized the Army's position in the following three points:

1. Orders issued from the high command state that, as of 0600, 11 July, patrols will be deployed along the main highways in the country, particularly the northern and eastern zones.

2. The security plan will include the participation of specialized units, the infantry, and Air Force.

3. The goal of this strategic-military plan is to counter terrorist actions, which are only aimed at subduing the Salvadoran people with threats and indiscriminate attacks on civilians.

In addition, the military report adds, the Armed Forces condemn the criminal attacks perpetrated over the past few days by the FMLN-FDR terrorist squads. Regarding the so-called "terrorists' orders" not to travel on the highways, Coprefa stated: "This act is a violation of all Salvadorans' rights to travel freely through the national territory, and will not contribute to humanizing the conflict."

CORRECTION TO DUARTE INTERVIEW ON HONDURAS MEETING

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Duarte Voices Optimism After Meeting in Honduras," published in the 12 July Latin America DAILY REPORT, pages P 2-P 3:

Page P 3, first paragraph, first line should read: ... contingency plans are in the event that Honduras attacks Nicaragua? [sentence as heard]

[Duarte] I believe that it corresponds to each Armed Forces General Staff to prepare contingency plans, and such plans are secret. Therefore, they are not available to anyone, because they are part of the process that I mentioned. According to the... (rephrasing)

FMLN COMMUNIQUE DETAILS ATTACK ON MARIONA PRISON

PA140404 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command on the attack on La Esperenza Prison near San Salvador dated 12 July]

[Text] The FMLN reports that on Friday, 12 July, at 1730, our front's urban commands carried out: "The War Advances on the Enemy's Rearguard" operation. The operation consisted of an attack on La Esperanza Prison, Mariona jurisdiction, Mejicanos, near San Salvador. Our commands used support weapons. They destroyed three sentry posts and the wall around the jail. As a result of the attack, a group of FMLN combatants being held in the prison were freed. The units participating in the operation as well as the freed combatants withdrew without problems. At the time that our operation took place Atlacatl Battalion and Cavalry Battalion troops were carrying out an operation on the San Salvador Volcano in an attempt to stop our forces' actions in San Salvador.

The operation is sound proof of the successful development of the FMLN's strategic plans. It has been a political and military blow carried out in the capital city itself. This successful operation ridicules the puppet Army's high command.

Because of the FMLN's drive, the puppet Army is on the defensive, as can clearly be seen. Not too many days have passed since the Army command, Duarte himself, and the U.S. advisers, boasted of having the military initiative. The facts clearly show that the FMLN continues to be the one that marks the steps in the development of the war.

Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] FMLN General Command, El Salvador, 12 July

FMLN TO END NATIONAL TRAFFIC STOPPAGE 15 JULY

PA150107 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Attention: Salvadoran people. Close attention. The national traffic stoppage decreed by the FMLN General Command will end as of Monday, 15 July. We repeat this important information. The national traffic stoppage decreed by our General Command since Wednesday, 10 July, will end Monday, 15 July. The traffic stoppage will end early in the morning of Monday, 15 July.

Attention, Salvadoran people and drivers from all over the country. All roads are open as of early morning on Monday, 15 July. The national traffic stoppage decreed by the FMLN General Command has been suspended.

FARABUNDO MARTI ON ACTIVITIES, ARMY BOMBINGS

PA122144 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] FMLN rebel units inflicted one casualty on the troops of the 5th Infantry Brigade's Tehuacan Battalion during a clash that took place at 1300 on 10 July in El Caracol hamlet, east of La Campana Hill, in San Vicente Department.

We also learned that Jose Napoleon Duarte's aircraft flew over the southern section of the Chichontepec Volcano this morning, when they launched an intense and indiscriminate bombing that endangered the lives of civilians who live in the area.

We are receiving more information on the clash that took place yesterday southeast of La Campana Hill at El Caracol hamlet, in the FMLN's Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front. Our troops clashed with those of the Tehuacan Battalion southeast of La Campana Hill, inflicting five casualties on the Tehuacan Battalion.

Vidal Fuentes, our correspondent in the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, reported that an FMLN unit seized control of a stretch of the Coastal Highway between El Playon and (Lodosa) cantons, in Tecoluca jurisdiction at 0500 today, 11 July. During the action our fighters sabotaged transportation on the highway, destroying a vehicle and later blocking the road with another.

Our correspondent also informed us that the Tehuacan Battalion tried in vain to destabilize our rebel forces on 10 July, when it began a military operation in the territories under our control east of Tecoluca. [Words indistinct] at 0730 today, 11 July in San Bartolo Chanmico Canton, where the Tehuacan Battalion sustained two casualties.

GUATEMALA

NEW INTERIOR, EDUCATION MINISTERS APPOINTED

PA130212 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0113 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- It was officially announced that the military government of Guatemala, led by General Oscar Mejia Victores, appointed new ministers of interior and education to replace the ones who had resigned. Manuel Giron, secretary general for the head of state, said that Carlos Guzman Estrada will replace Gustavo Lopez Sandoval as interior minister and Aracely Godoy de Pinera will replace Eugenia Tejada de Putzeys as education minister. The new ministers will take office on 15 July.

Gustavo Lopez and Eugenia de Putzeys submitted their resignations to give Gen Mejia Victores the freedom to reorganize without pressure the government, which will hold general elections on 3 November. The resigning ministers were harshly criticized by the news media and public opinion in general, especially former Interior Minister Gustavo Lopez, who had been denounced from the moment he became chief of the country's security forces. The secretary general for the head of state said that Jose Arturo Saravia was appointed mayor of Guatemala City to replace Jose Angel Lee Duarte. He had been assistant to the mayor. Lee Duarte, who resigned at the request of the head of state, is a possible presidential candidate for the Revolutionary Party, the PR.

BANK OFFICIAL ON COUNTRY'S OIL DEBT PROBLEMS

PA121740 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Bank of Guatemala President Oscar Alvarez Marroquin reported yesterday that the country has a petroleum debt totaling approximately $22 million. He added that it is estimated that the petroleum debt will increase by $9 million during the remainder of the month due to the commitments previously established to meet the country's needs. The central bank president said that in view of the current situation regarding the lack of foreign currency in the country, the Energy and Mines Minstry cannot be authorized to pay the petroleum debt. Clarifying, he said that there is currently not a lack of foreign currency capacity at the Bank of Guatemala, but that the essential amount needed to meet the country's needs has not been obtained. He stated that Guatemala cannot generate foreign currency and that it is obtained from the economy through the export of traditional nontraditional products. Alvarez Marroquin said that an increase in fuel prices may be a solution that will lead to the self-rationing of fuel. He said that the national economic crisis, especially the need to obtain foreign currency, might begin to be solved through two options: tightening our belts and reducing petroleum consumption or increasing the country's foreign debt. The central bank president said everything possible is being done to obtain the necessary currency to cover the payments, as in the case of the petroleum debt, but that there are other needs so the currency cannot be used only for one sector.

AIRPORT PLACED UNDER DEFENSE MINISTRY CONTROL

PA121729 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 11 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Ramon Zelada Carrillo, secretary of public relations, announced that the decision to place La Aurora Airport under the control of the Defense Ministry is to prevent acts of terrorism, sabotage, and possible hijackings.

He said that the measure guarantees the lives of the people who use the international airport, in view of the terrorist attacks that have occurred even in airports in cities where there are many security measures.

GUERRILLAS KILL 4; ARMY DISCOVERS CAMP

PA121742 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Jul 85 p 8

[Excerpt] Four persons, including two minors, were killed by a guerrilla group near Chico Zapote village, Sayaxche municipality, Peten Department. They were killed yesterday at 1520 by guerrillas who thought they were Army guides. Four other people who were with the victims reported the incident to the military authorities. After combing the area, the authorities discovered a guerrilla camp where they found clothing similar to that used by the Army, medicine, and propaganda material.

HONDURAS

PROTEST LODGED AGAINST NICARAGUA FOR SHELLINGS

PA121525 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The Honduran Government has protested to Nicaragua denouncing the Nicaraguan Army for attacking several villages in eastern Honduras with mortar fire, causing property damage. The note from Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto states that although no one was injured in the attack, a peasant's house was completely destroyed. It indicates that on Wednesday Nicaraguan troops shelled Guambuco and Calentura, El Horno, Jengibral, and Canton Hills, in El Paraiso Department, on the Nicaraguan border with BM-21, 122-mm mortars. It adds that Honduras will not continue to tolerate indefinitely the constant violations of its sovereignty. The situation demands calmness and prudence, not acts that are irresponsibly violent, the protest note adds. What is the Nicaraguan Government pursuing with this dangerous policy of provocation and harassment against their neighbors, the Honduran foreign secretary's note asks.

NICARACUA

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES TRIP, SUPPORT RECEIVED

PA131537 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0119 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Press conference by Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in Managua on 12 July with unidentified reporters -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Ramirez] We, Companero Victor Hugo Tinoco, deputy foreign minister, and Raul Guerra of the FSLN's International Relations Department, have just ended a mission that took us to the four Contadora Group countries and other South American countries: Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Peru. There, we took a specific message from the Nicaraguan Government, the Nicaraguan Government that seeks renewed support for the Contadora Group's peace effort so that the [word indistinct] may join the peace efforts for Central America, as well as support for the neutralization of the border area between Costa Rica and Nicaragua and for a resumption of the talks between Nicaragua and the United States.

As we have noted, we can say that we found understanding for Nicaragua's viewpoint, and that the South American countries, particularly Peru, are interested in playing an active role in the search for peace in Central America and in support of Nicaragua's sovereignty and independence. As Peruvian President-elect Alan Garcia said during yesterday's meeting, Nicaragua is an example of sovereignty in the continent and as such, the Latin American countries must defend and become involved in the defense of Nicaragua's sovereignty, and put a strictly Latin American imprint on the peace efforts regarding this regional conflict that particularly affects Nicaragua.

Therefore, in the countries we visited we not only found the understanding of those governments, but we also truly felt the support of diverse sectors: political parties, legislative groups, and labor groups. We received very direct demonstrations of support from the peoples in the streets. We know that Nicaragua counts now more than ever on Latin America's zeal because there is an awareness in Latin American that aggression against Nicaragua amounts to aggression against Latin America. Therefore, any matter... [sentence incomplete]

[Question] How did the Contadora Group and the South American presidents feel about Nicaragua's proposal for the creation of a demiliarized zone?

[Ramirez] The countries I visited were very interested in first resolving the uncertainty regarding the OAS resolution in order to proceed to push for talks between Nicaragua and Costa Rica through the Contadora Group and Panama, and then to settle the mechanisms for neutralizing the border area. All of the countries are interested in this. The presidents are interested in actively participating in the creation of the mechanisms for neutralizing the border area. That is very important.

[Question] Is it possible to create a [demlitarized] zone in the north as well?

[Ramirez] Nicaragua hopes that after the neutralized zone begins operating in the south, similar mechanisms may be developed in the north. That would be the best way for the Contadora Group to ensure stability on the two borders that are experiencing the massive presence of counterrevolutionaries. Instead of opposing this, Nicaragua strongly supports it and hopes that no Central American country will use a pretext to oppose the demilitarized zone since it does not hurt anyone and promotes peace in the region.

[Question] Regarding the possible creation of a demilitarized zone, has the Nicaraguan Government ever tried to make a similar proposal to the Honduran Government?

[Ramirez] There has been some discussion of mechanisms for a dialogue and understanding leading to steps such as this one. In fact, you may recall that Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra spoke some time ago about the mediation of Panamanian General [Manuel Antonio] Noriega. However, these mechanisms have not made much progress. Nevertheless, we believe that if the example of the demilitarized zone with Costa Rica works, we could then use that zone as an example for the northern border.

[Question] Regarding the rallying of support for the Contadora Group, did the countries you visited made specific proposals?

[Ramirez] [Words indistinct] Contadora involved in the neutrality of borders. I think that once this, which is a specific matter, has been achieved we will have taken a great step toward peace in Central America [words indistinct] Contadora Group.

[Question] Regarding the commercial aspect, what response did you receive from them?

[Ramirez] One must not forget that there is an issue pending with SELA following the special meeting held in Caracas concerning Latin American support for Nicaragua in view of the boycott. SELA Secretary General Alegrett will travel to Latin American countries to organize this economic support. What we did was basically reaffirm certain bilateral cooperation programs Nicaragua has with Brazil and Argentina. In regard to Peru, we talked with President-elect Garcia, and once the new government is established, we will open an important bilateral cooperation program between Peru and Nicaragua.

[Question] Regarding the Manzanillo talks, do you think that countries as important as Argentina and Brazil can intercede with the U.S. Government so that the United States returns to the negotiations table in Manzanillo or could [words indistinct]?

[Ramirez] These countries have already suggested this to the United States, just as it occurred to me when I visited the Contadora Group countries as Mr Shlaudemann was also visiting these countries, and we found that Mr Lugar, chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, was also visiting South American countries. [sentence as heard] The officials he met with, in the government as well as in the legislatures, told him that it was necessary to resume talks with Nicaragua immediately.

[Question] Dispatches we received yesterday from Peru indicated that you had proposed a group of watchmen for the Central American region. Can you expand on this?

[Ramirez] We are talking about the same thing. We are talking about a mechanism to make the border region with Costa Rica neutral. This is a mechanism that must include the presence of Latin American and even European countries. The presidents of these countries said that they are willing to form part of this (?neutrality) mechanism.

[Question] Aside from the possible participation of these countries in the mechanism for border control, did you analyze the possibility of increasing the number of countries that now comprise Contadora?

[Ramirez] We discussed that issue with all the countries we visited. Uruguay, Brazil, and Argentina are more interested in becoming part of a mechanism of support for the Contadora process. It would be a mechanism of three governments that will react to specific steps taken by Contadora and encourage Contadora to take these specific steps. In the case of Peru, Garcia maintained that he will ask for the formal acceptance of Peru into the Contadora Group as a member.

[Question] Will Commander Ortega attend the inauguration of the Peruvian president?

[Ramirez] Yes, we think that he will attend these events unless the country's domestic situation prevents it. In that case, we would have to (?appoint) a delegation.

[Question] In the event of a failure of the proposals for neutrality with Costa Rica, would it be possible for Nicaragua to continue the offer to demilitarize its border territory unilaterally?

[Ramirez] Yes, this offer is contained in President Ortega's official letter and the government will insist -- if this mechaniam is not implemented, although there is a climate for this achievement -- on the neutralization of the border region even if it is done only on the Nicaraguan side.

COMMENTARY VIEWS REAGAN'S HEALTH, IMPLICATIONS

PA141700 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1350 GMT 14 Jul 85

["Beyond the News Reports" commentary by Eligio Alvarez Montalban: "Reagan's Precancerous Stage Confirmed"]

[Text] Cancer of the colon is the second most dangerous of all the forms of cancer, and it is the cause of the death of 60,000 U.S. citizens each year. Reagan underwent surgery for a considerably dangerous precancerous tumor.

As we mentioned in our recent commentary entitled "After Reagan, What?" based on the opinion of oncologists, and considering that Reagan is 74 years old, we hinted about the possibility that the U.S. President could be facing a precancerous stage. This was apparently confirmed by White House spokesman Larry Speakes who announced that the doctors discovered a second, larger adenomatous polyp in the upper part of Reagan's large intestine near his colon. Larry Speakes added that an adenoma is a glandular polyp described as precancerous.

Taking into consideration the caution and ambiguity used when making statements of this nature which in most cases, and in the case of a high level international leader such as Reagan, are intended to calm public opinion, we can conclude that despite scientific advancements in the surgical and chemotherapeutic treatment of cancer, the U.S. President's life is in imminent danger. Regardless of whether this fatal prediction comes true in the next few months, the truth is that by now not only the top U.S. bipartisan political structures [words indistinct] but also the top echelons of Washington's allies, and above all, behind the Kremlin's tall fences in view of the aggressive and provocative tone of Reagan's warmongering and hegemonic foreign policy.

First, it remains to be seen if the Reagan-Gorbachev summit scheduled for November will take place or, in any event, if it will be attended by a physically and mentally weak Reagan, just as Roosevelt attended the Yalta Conference in February 1945 shortly before his death in April of that same year. Another possibility would be that his successor, George Bush, will be the one to attend the Geneva summit. One way or the other, we can say without a doubt that the world is in suspense, on alert, and tense over what may happen in the future which, of course, we cannot yet predict.

BAYARDO ARCE THINKS RALLY WILL IMPRESS REAGAN

PA121955 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The attendance of over 400,000 Nicaraguans in the Carlos Fonseca Plaza to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the Revolution on 19 July should show Reagan the strength of our revolution and will help to dissuade him from launching a direct military intervention in Nicaragua, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce said yesterday. Speaking before a FSLN assembly with political leaders of the base committees and front militants, Bayardo said that the 19 July rally is a challenge we should all accept to show Reagan and the world that the rumor spread by the United States to the effect that the revoltuion "has weakened" is absolutely false.

It is true that there are problems, that there are difficulties, but we should discuss these among ourselves, by forming a single front against the Yankee aggressor, the coordinator of the political commission of the FSLN National Directorate pointed out. In this manner, the people's mobilization, which seeks to bring over 100,000 companeros from other regions, complements the efforts that Nicaragua makes in the diplomatic field, such as Vice President Sergio Ramirez' trip in order to warn [Latin] America and the world that a crazy decision by the U.S. Government could turn into a catastrophe. Arce concluded that in addition to this, right after 19 July, we will resume with greater strength our military and militia preparation so that each citizen will be prepared to repel a possible direct aggression.

FSLN DIRECTORATE SUPPORTS D'ESCOTO FAST

PA130450 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Statement by the FSLN National Directorate in Managua, dated 12 July]

[Text] It has been necessary to attack injustice in order to destroy it; thus, we have seen many come with that mission on earth, including Jesus. Any man who struggles for the peoples' liberty is continuing that doctrine: Augusto Cesar Sandino's letter to Colonel Abraham Rivera on 14 October 1930.

The FSLN National Directorate, in view of the fast started by Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto, wishes to state to our people and the international community the following reflections:

1. The attitude assumed by Father Miguel D'Escoto is in harmony with the high moral values of Sandinism and our people's Christian sentiments: struggle with self-sacrifice and dignity against injustice and for life, and to resist with firmness even if it implies our death.

2. The fast assumed by Father D'Escoto is part of the sacrifice and struggle being waged by our people on the war fronts, in work trenches, and in all their daily chores to counter the U.S. Administration's policy. The public fast carried out by prophets and outstanding fighters for independence and peace have been a powerful weapon to face evil and the imperialist and colonial aggression against the peoples.

3. We support the noble gesture assumed by Father Miguel D'Escoto and assert our trust that our people, and friendly peoples and organizations, will state their support for Father D'Escoto, strengthening a new and sacrificial front of struggle for life and against death; this will be a generous contribution to consolidate the efforts for peace and to curb the cruel aggressions that the U.S. leaders, defying mankind, have decided to exert against the Nicaraguan people and Central American peoples.

For peace, all against the aggression.

[Signed] FSLN National Directorate

CARRION PRAISES BLI, SMP ROLE IN CONTRA FIGHT

PA130441 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, member of the FSLN National Directorate, has told BARRICADA that the boost which the Patriotic Military Service [SMP] entails in terms of quality and combativeness has been reflected in the successes of the past few months.

Early this year the Army pushed the main mercenary forces into Honduras and the deep jungle, he explained. "This allowed the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] units to be dispatched to fight in areas where we did not have a clear control. [quotation marks as published]

The bulk of the fighting shifted to San Jose de Bocay, Wiwili, and Mulukuku as the contras were pursued. "This would not have been possible in any way without the help of the SMP units. [quotation marks as published] Why? Because the brunt of the war was previously borne by the reserve battalions and the peasant militia units that had limitations because they were not completely trained and had little deployment means, the Sandinist leader asserted.

For a long time the militia units could not be taken to other areas and this made it difficult to set up a good defense system. Now the Battalions for Unconventional Warfare [BLI] and border battalions make up the revolution's first offensive line and are keeping the contras from returning to the areas in which they traditionally settle. A second line is composed of the permanent militia units that are tasked with making the rearguard, or innermost areas, impregnable. We are talking, he added, of the whole of Region No 1 and part of Region No 6. Incidentally, this defense system has made it possible to intensify the training of these militias units, which are now better organized and have better armament and more stability.

Therefore, without the help of the BLI and other units composed of SMP youths we could not have consolidated the militia units because their activities were so constant that we could not put any efforts into organizing them. He referred to the fact that a mercenary "offensive" began recently against Region No 1. "Region No 1 is fighting without a single BLI. This has permitted us to concentrate them in Region No 6, where the bulk of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] forces are located."

He regards this as "a strategic leap of such magnitude that now 90 percent of the fighting is favorable to the revolution." He went on: "I am fully confident that the experience, the leadership ability we have developed, and both the SMP and militia forces we have accumulated will allow us to neutralize and defeat this offensive in less time and more effectively than previous offensives."

Carrion remarked that this thrust includes also blows to the enemy's morale. Recently, 20 contras surrendered in Wiwili. Others have presented themselves in Jinotega, Quilali, and Ocotal. Who said during a radio report said that 38 of his contras had left. [sentence as published] "We try to locate those who desert, because not all of them surrender, in order to instill confidence in them so they will return to their homes legally."

Carrion added that, according to plans, the current offensive will have no impact on the coffee crop although logically this is always included in their plans. He explained the presence of mercenary forces in Region No 5 as an effort by them to expand their territory in a bid to replace the ground they have lost in the north.

"That is to say, the contras who have entered El Cua or San Andres de Bocay fulfill no purpose from the military standpoint. They are trying to expand their territory and are looking for new areas of cooperation because they have lost much in the north. That is the reason for the policy of mass kidnappings." Carrion said that the contras would obviously like to operate in areas near Matagalpa and Esteli rather than in the mountain areas in Region No 5, but the armed people have not allowed them to do this.

CARRION EXPLAINS REGIONAL CADRE REORGANIZATION

PA132159 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] Why is the FSLN reoganizing its cadres in Regions 1 and 6? We asked Commander Luis Carrion this. He answered straightforwardly and with aplomb: "To reduce bureaucracy and strengthen the FSLN's rapport with the masses; to cut down on bureaucracy while tuning in to the people's opinions in order to guide them in fulfilling their revolutionary tasks."

FSLN National Directorate member Luis Carrion thus summarized his definition of a political and administrative plan that was inconspicuously set into motion in Regions 1 and 6, the battlefronts, several weeks ago and to which Commander Luis Carrion is devoting full time. "The FSLN concluded that it needed to strengthen its leadership by coming directly into contact with the principle battle area of the war through one of its members," he stated, explaining the FSLN National Directorate's decision to designate a member to a full-time position in the two regions. He said that the National Directorate's main concern is defense, in which many funds and much time of personnel have been invested.

"The FSLN, and at its highest echelon, the National Directorate, leads the war effort, which is not only military, but also political and economic." Its role in Regions 1 and 6 is to support the leadership of the regional FSLN and state organizations. Carrion has a leave of absence from his position as deputy interior minister to take charge of Regions 1 and 6. He will continue an active role in the FSLN National Directorate. He is the FSLN National Directorate's representative in those areas. President Daniel Ortega legally authorized him to carry out administrative coordination tasks with the region's organizations. However, Carrion's presence in the area is not haphazard or a product of political whim. The National Directorate and the FSLN approved an overall plan for Regions 1 and 6 that includes military, political, and socioeconomic actions.

The Sandinist leader said the experience is "very valuable...I have learned and acquired experience that constitutes a qualitative leap in the FSLN National Directorate's leadership capacity." Other members of the National Directorate are assigned to other areas of the country, but this is the first case for a member to devote full time to one or two specific areas. This is Commander Carrion's case. Before him, Commander Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, was assigned to other regions, but not on a full-time basis. Carrion believes this is a special situation.

"This is a special experience in response to special circumstances prevailing in these regions. FSLN National Directorate members will not necessarily be assigned to all of the country's regions. There are national leadership tasks that are very important and require the total concentration of most of the National Directorate's members. However, it is a useful and necessary way of dealing with special situations."

Carrion has implemented various measures that, without modifying the political and administrative structure of the regions in question or the revolution's regional leadership structures, are new to the FSLN. The first is the nonintegration of the two regions. The local state and FSLN institutions will be responsible for the various tasks. The two reigon's institutions have not been merged into an all-encompassing machinery. "We have created a political leadership that makes the more general and most important decisions. These are in turn implemented through the regional institutions."

The Sandinist leader said regional institutions will continue to "meet basic needs."

The crux of the matter is harmonizing and coordinating efforts with the bases. An organized leadership is the key to this. Carrion's first step was unification of the revolutionary power's political leadership. "Before we had a regional defense and security council, regional FSLN committees, zonal or subregional defense and security councils, and zonal FSLN committees."

The FSLN leadership cadres are part of these committees, independent of the institution to which they belong. For example: The Interior Ministry delegates and the chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] 1st Military Region, in their capacities as FSLN active members, are now members of the FSLN Regional Committee.

"This is important because it allows us to coordinate the defensive effort through the chain of command so everyone acts in line with the same policies and goals." A training center was opened in Region 6 to brief all state and FSLN leaders on the new system.

The FLSN and National Directorate's plan has only one aim: to implement the sole overall plan for Regions 1 and 6, and as a corollary, to strengthen the alliance with the peasants.

Commander Carrion explained the various goals of the plan: The first target is the poor and landless peasantry, which has recently become active in a broad movement that demands their needs be met. The second goal is to ensure supply of various tools for working and consumer products that are vital to the peasants' agricultural activities. These activities recently deteriorated due to the country's general crisis and the undersupply suffered by peasants as cities place greater pressure on obtaining scarce products.

The third goal is to reorganize state enterprises located in the countryside. An attempt will be made to do away with the competitive spirit that these enterprises have assumed toward independent farmers to make them service-oriented concerns. "State enterprises should promote production and give incentive to farmers in whatever areas they are active."

The fourth goal is to reorganize distribution and supply channels for distribution and supply. Attempts will be made to reduce the state distribution mechanism by transferring its function to the wholesale distribution centers. Agreements have been struck with the more experienced merchants, who will receive state supplies and stock their own enterprises. Initial results have been positive. Distribution has improved. Also, large stockpiles of manufactured products are or will be available so farmers can invest their surpluses or increase production. Let me explain: A farmer has no incentive to produce or sell if he has nothing to spend his money on. The leader admitted that there are still supply problems: Procedures and means are not efficient and the people lack awareness in order to normalize supply in the countryside.

The fifth goal is transportation. "Transportation is the artery of economic activities. Transportation is poor throughout the country, particularly in this area," Carrion stated. This is due to various factors: Fleets of vehicles are not renewed and spare parts are scarce, obliging the government to purchase new units. Some milk trucks have been imported, but they do not suffice. A study is being prepared detailing the needs for spare parts and vehicles. It will be presented to the central government.

The sixth goal is to reorganize communities and create peasant settlements. Attempts will be made to resolve the problems of thousands of peasants who have suffered the consequences of the war for years, having to abandon their hometowns.

"We have problems in supplying medicine, but in general the settlements are calming down and most of the people who have been resettled in them find that the government is responding adequately to the situation."

The seventh goal, the military aim, seeks to organize the revolutionary forces in Regions 1 and 6 to defend specific territories. An area-by-area reorganization plan is currently under way to fulfill the motto: Everything must revolve around the defensive needs.

Peasants in Regions 1 and 6 have different traditions and histories. For example, there are no large landowners in Region 1, while there are many in Region 6. This makes each region's characteristics and needs different, ranging from peasants who live comfortably, to those who live in dour poverty because they lack land and a means of production.

He asserted: "It is our purpose to strengthen our alliance with most of the peasants and all those who do not disagree with the objectives of the revolution. This is why we must correctly outline the policy to be applied in every sector."

The FSLN currently turns its attention to poor, landless peasants. Commander Carrion participates in an assembly process that took him to various places in Region 6, where he heard a general clamor for land. The leader admitted that the agrarian reform has benefited only a few peasants of Region 6. Forty percent of the peasants have land problems.

There is another peasant sector, which does not have any land problems, but has service problems: technical assistance, transportation, storage, financing, inputs, and assistance. Within the country's limitations and possibilities, there are also policies to help them. This sector viewed the People's Ownership Sector [APP] enterprises as illegal competitors, sucking out the country's meager resources. This is an important economic sector. This sector owns most of the cattle, plants basic grains, and produces most of the vegetables and a considerable portion of the coffee.

"We inherited this land problem from the Somozist regime. The revolution and the FSLN pledge to solve this problem. In other words, we cannot turn a deaf ear to these demands. We have to find solutions and we have used state-owned lands many times to solve problems related to these lands. However, state-owned lands are not always available. Most of the time we deal with privately owned lands. In these cases, we try to negotiate. In Region 6 alone, owners of 80 properties have been negotiated with to give lands to peasants." In this way, he explains a well-known phenomenon in this country.

"In some cases, we have had problems with owners. I think this problem can be solved positively if we all arm ourselves with patriotic spirit. The big landowners -- first, the problem is a historic one, second, that the revolution cannot ignore it; third -- that all should unite their efforts and administrations -- both the state and landowners -- so a feasible and consensus solution for the problem can be found, compensating each fairly." [sentence as published] He added: All will gain to the extent that tension is positively eliminated in these areas.

"I think patriotism in Nicaragua under these circumstances requires contributions from everyone to solve the problems of hundreds of thousands of families. These families are half-starved, and have to lease land or migrate to the cities."

Does this mean a change in the policy directed at big producers?

Absolutely not. We do not change anything. We are not robbing anyone or carrying out an offensive against anyone. We want to sovle a real problem that the state cannot settle by itself. This is an appeal to the big producers to solve this problem of landless peasants without harming anyone's interest.

ESTELI OFFICIAL REPORTS CONTRA PLANS FOR REGION

PA121959 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Report by Jaime Zamora, correspondent in Esteli -- live or recorded]

[Text] Danilo Torres, FSLN political secretary in the Esteli area, said yesterday that 300 peasant leaders have been selectively killed in Regions 1, 5, and 6 by Somozist mercenaries. He added that the victims were all members of cooperatives in those regions and that the cirmes are aimed at hindering the revolutionary government's production plans. Torres reported this to approximately 100 members of Reserve Battalions 30-12 and 30-13 who are reorganizing the battalions to improve the defense of Esteli Department. He said that the FSLN and the region's military leadership view those battalions as the symbols of the Sandinist fighting spirit and resistance. Torres added that Esteli's political importance encourages the counterrevolutionaries to want to carry out an action here for propaganda purposes.

Torres reiterated that the reorganization of these reserve forces also seeks to create a popular movement that will permit the people's integration into the defense of their city. The importance of the reorganization of the reserve battalions was stressed with the announcement that the infiltration of mercenary forces into the department is expected on 16-19 July in an attempt to hinder the celebration of the anniversary of the liberation of Esteli and the anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution.

EPS COMMANDER ON CONTRA ATTACKS FROM COSTA RICA

PA102349 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Jul 85 p 5

[By "special" correspondents]

[Text] La Penca, San Juan River -- The Nicaraguan troops, who have been holding positions at this border post for a month, are facing frequent armed attacks from Costa Rican soil, which have resulted in four fighters killed and three others wounded by the mercenaries.

Captain Bosco Centeno, commander of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] 55th Brigade in that region, confirmed that since 20 June, when the armed provocations began from Boca de San Carlos in Costa Rica, Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] terrorists have killed Nicaraguan citizens David Antonio Aleman, Danilo Valladares, Danilo Alfaro Salvatierra and Norlan Aguilar Robleto. The last two fighters mentioned were killed on 4 July, while occupying their positions at La Penca.

According to several wounded fighters who were evacuated from the area over the weekend, the latest attack occurred at noon last Thursday, when some 200 contras entrenched on Costa Rican soil opened fire on our national territory with small arms, mortars, and recoiless rifles from across the San Juan River.

"They began to fire on our positions at about noon, with a 57-mm gun. We did not return fire; instead, we went to our trenches," said Jose Aguilar Montano, a 21-year-old combatant from San Miguelito, who was transferred to San Carlos with bullet wounds in his thorax and hips. Jose detected an ARDE sniper posted a few meters from the shore, who was firing at his cousin Norlan Aguilar Robleto. Norlan was covering a position located only 300 yards from the river and had been wounded in the hand. "When I saw that he was wounded, I ran to rescue him together with another comrade, but then a 57-mm gun concentrated its fire on the three of us," Aguilar Montano recalled.

Norlan Aguilar, 19, later died from serious wounds, while the third soldier, Carlos Avalos, had to be resuced from the scene, with serious wounds to his head, face, and left leg. Together with his companeros, Carlos, who is only 16 years old, resisted the armed attack that lasted over 20 minutes.

The youths said that the Costa Rican Civil Guard post in Boca de San Carlos is only a few meters away from the place from where the mercenaries fired. The Costa Rican soldiers were there at the time of the attack; however, as on previous occasions, at no time did they intervene to stop the armed attack on Nicaraguan territory.

"The entire Costa Rican border region is ARDE's rearguard. It is a large counterrevolutionary base," Jose Aguilar said, adding that just the presence of hundreds of mercenaries in Costa Rican soil is "an act of treachery on the part of Costa Rica toward the Nicaraguan people, and it ridicules the Costa Rican people themselves."

The armed provocations against this sector located approximately 120 km southeast of San Carlos began on 20 June, when a group of foreign journalists that traveled to the area were attacked by the mercenary forces. The camp, ARDE's main base on the southern border, had been dismantled 18 days ago.

According to the EPS military authorities in the region, these groups are trying to increase tension between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in view of their inability to recover their lost positions, which even include a large airstrip built by the mercenary forces months ago. Despite these armed aggressions in the zone encompassing La Penca and San Juan del Norte in the country's southeastern area, the EPS is continuing its successful "Operation Sovereignty," which began on 15 May with the dislodging of over 400 counterrevolutionaries from the San Juan River banks, Captain Centeno said.

As part of the combative activities conducted in recent days, on Friday, the EPS troops seized an ARDE base called El Venado, located 8 km east of La Penca, which was used as a "mobile base" or trench line to conduct frequent incursions from Costa Rican territory.

In addition, a group of counterrevolutionaries who were trying to flee into Costa Rican territory by crossing the San Juan River near the Machuca Mountain surrendered to the EPS on Saturday. It was reported that the mercenaries were heading from the mountains to the interior of Nicaragua where a few days ago several clashes took place, during which those forces sustained an undetermined number of casualties. Some of the 62 men who belonged to the ARDE task force were taken yesterday to San Carlos for the appropriate official action.

CASTRO MEETS WITH BRAZILIAN LABOR DELEGATION

FL131252 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, party first secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with the Brazilian Workers Party delegation. The delegation is composed of Luis Inacio da Silva, aka Lula and Luis Eduardo Greenhalg, president and international relations secretary of the Brazilian Workers Party, respectively.

They discussed matters pertaining to relations between the two parties. They also examined the deep economic crisis Latin America is suffering and the foreign debt's serius consequences.

Representatives of every country of the continent continue arriving at Jose Marti International Airport to participate in the trade union conference on the foreign debt beginning Monday in Havana. There are already 205 labor union leaders that will attend the conference. They are now visiting numerous work centers and recreation sites.

MEETING OF AREA POLITICAL FIGURES SET FOR 30 JULY

PA122128 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2009 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Havana, 12 Jul (REUTER) -- Fidel Castro has invited Latin American political personalities, including former presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, and the Dominican Republic, to a meeting in Havana to discuss the regional foreign debt, diplomatic sources announced today.

Few details have been announced about the meeting scheduled for 30 July and the Cuban Government, which sent out high-level envoys with the invitations last week, has not indicated who will attend. However, Latin American diplomats told REUTER that Luis Echeverria, Carlos Andres Perez, and Juan Bosch, former presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, and the Dominican Repubic, respectively, are among the politicians invited.

They also added that labor leaders, Catholic Church representatives, and important international economists have been invited, although they did not specify names. The meeting will be the last of a series of events organized by Castro to mobilize Latin American public opinion in favor of cancelling the debt, which is estimated at some $360 billion.

WORKERS FOREIGN DEBT CONFERENCE BEGINS IN HAVANA

FL151154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] In approximately 3 hours the Latin American-Caribbean Workers Conference on the Foreign Debt will begin in Havana's Lazaro Pena auditorium [of the Palace of Workers]. More than 250 labor leaders from 30 area countries will be attending.

Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, CTC, will make the opening remarks of today's session of the conference which will be broadcast by Tele-Rebelde, Radio Rebelde, and Havana International Service. The conference will be held through 17 July in the Palace of Conventions. The topics to be discussed are the new international economic order and the disastrous impact of the foreign debt on the region.

CABRISAS MEETS WITH URUGUAYAN OFFICIAL

FL121851 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Ricardo Cabrisas, Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade, has met in his office with Mr Isidoro Hodara, trade director of the Uruguayan Economic Secretariat, who is in our country heading a commercial delegation. They discussed aspects of the recently reestablished trade relations between the two countries and trade possibilities. Relations between Cuba and Uruguay were interrupted for 21 years.

ALARCON MEETS WITH SANGUINETTI IN MONTEVIDEO

PA121842 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon arrived in Montevideo where he met with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias. After his meeting with Sanguinetti, Alarcon said that a level of communications already exists between the two countries that can be described as satisfactory. Alarcon said that his meeting with the Uruguayan president confirmed the value of the exchange of opinions between two governments that respect each other and share many similar viewpoints. Shortly after taking office on 1 March, Sanguinetti decided to reestablish ties with Cuba, which had been suspended for 20 years, in diverse sectors.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH VIETNAMESE POLITBURO MEMBER

FL131325 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has met in Havana with Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the Vietnamese Communist Party, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY ON TERRORISM

FL130207 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Threatening official declarations and the decision to form a so-called special consultative group to combat terrorism characterizes the most recent interventionist campaign from the White House. The official spokesman said that military actions will be used as reprisals against terrorism. As is customary, Washington is taking upon itself the right to decide who is a terrorist and is also trying to determine where and how they will be punished. It would be well for the hawks of the new right to remember that close to 100 camps funded by the CIA are operating in the United States, dedicated to the special training of mercenaries and criminals. Also, the hawks should remember that those terrorists were exchanged as compotes [as heard] after Giron and, more recently, they have not been able to undermine the Sandinist revolution, nor the legitimate governments of Afghanistan, Angola, and Ethiopia, to mention only a few examples.

DOMINICAN PARTY LEADER DENOUNCES PHONE TAPPINGS

FL121327 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Santo Domingo -- Dominican political leader Marino Vinicio Castillo Rodriguez has accused the National Direction of Investigations of having unleashed a wave of espionage actions against relevant national figures.

Castillo, jurist and president of the National Progressive Front party, said that currently there are no less than 1,000 telephones of political leaders, businessmen, bishops, and high military chiefs being tapped by that security organization. The National Direction of Investigations has previously been accused of acting under the direction and financing of the U.S. CIA.

PALESTINIAN JOURNALIST ON 'U.S. TERRORISM'

FL111632 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Good morning, viewers. Today we are going to use our international commentary space to discuss the alleged battle U.S. President Ronald Reagan is waging against international terrorism. As it has been learned through numerous press releases, Reagan has used the recent TWA plane hijacking incident to initiate an international effort to get numerous Western countries to boycott Beirut's airport as a retaliatory measure for what happened there.

However, the U.S. Administration forgets other terrorist actions -- and these are the most harmful -- such as the ones undertaken by Israel, its main ally in the Middle East.

Today we have with us in our international commentary segment a man who can make a vivid testimony of what Israeli terrorism is all about. It is Bassam Abu Sharif, Palestinian leader, intellectual, writer, and journalist who was a victim of a terrorist attack planned and executed by Israel and financed by the United States. We met Bassam Abu Sharif in Beirut and will let him give you details of what happened to him a few years ago. Bassam, tell us what happened in that terrorist incident in which you almost lost your life.

[Begin Bassam Abu Sharif recording in Arab with consecutive Spanish translation] On 25 July, 1972, with the help of the CIA, Mosad sent me a book booby-trapped with dynamite. The book cover had a picture of Che Guevara. When I opend the book it exploded in my face and hands, but I was lucky enough to live, and I continue to struggle. [end recording]

That attack was one of a series of attacks against well-known Palestinian journalists and writers. Before that attack another one was made against Comrade (Hassan Canafani) in which dynamite was placed in his car. Numerous Palestinian journalists and writers were included in a long list of future attacks.

This shows that U.S. and Israel's terrorism has reached its peak. President Reagan allegedly says he is against terrorism, but Reagan and the United States are the ones who practice true terrorism.

COUNTRIES TO JOIN U.S. IN MILITARY EXERCISES

FL121328 Bridgetown CANA in English 2216 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, July 11, CANA -- About 500 soldiers and policemen from the joint Eastern Caribbean Security System and the Jamaica army will join the American military for exercises in St Lucia come September, it has been officially announced here. A brief statement from the Prime Minister's Office here said the joint exercise has been codenamed "Exotic Palm" and will involve forces from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Kitts-Nevis, St Lucia and Jamaica. A number of U.S. warships will be involved in the training, but no details were given. Outside of the armies of Barbados and Jamaica, most regional participants in the exercise will come from the new U.S.-trained Special Service Units [SSU] developed in the Eastern Caribbean to counter threats to democratic institutions. The SSU personnel is drawn from the police forces in the various islands of the regional security system not equipped with armies.

DOMINICA

MICHAEL DOUGLAS NOMINATED OPPOSITION LEADER

FL131549 Bridgetown CANA in English 1518 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 13, CANA -- Head of the Dominica Labour Party (DLP) Michael Douglas has been nominated for the post of parliamentary opposition leader, following general elections here two weeks ago, the DLP announced today. A DLP statement said that Douglas, who had resigned as party leader following their defeat at July 1 polls, had been re-elected unanimously at an executive meeting this week. The other four successful DLP election candidates had written President Clarence Seignoret informing him that Douglas was in command of the opposition in the new parliament and that he should be nominated as opposition leader, the statement added. It said, too, that former Prime Minister Oliver Seraphine and former Communications and Works Minister Henry Dyer, both of whom lost their bid for a parliamentary seat, had been retained as the DLP's first and second deputy leaders, respectively. The DLP won five of the 21 seats at stake in the general election, which produced another landslide 15-6 win for the incumbent Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles. The remaining seat was won by Douglas' brother, leftist activist Rosie Douglas, the only candidate in the poll for the United Dominica Labour Party (UDLP).

Douglas told reporters from his home in Portsmouth, 52 miles north of Roseau, that he is to see President Seignoret on Monday to formally name the four opposition senators provided for under the Dominica Constitution. He declined to name any of them. Asked whether his brother Rosie of the UDLP would be asked to join the DLP, Douglas said that his party would meet this month to discuss the matter. We are likely to do this at our next meeting on the 24th of this month, he said.

GRENADA

BLAIZE ANNOUNCES JUNIOR MINISTERS RESHUFFLE

FL131838 Bridgetown CANA in English 1808 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, July 13, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister Herbert Blaize last night announced the appointment of a new junior minister in his seven-month-old administration as well as changes in the portfolios of four others holding similar rank. In his weekly radio address to the nation, Blaize said the changes, which take effect on Monday, were designed to help bring about greater accountability by government to the people.

Member of parliament for the rural constituency of St John, Grace Duncan, was named the new junior minister in the Ministry of Health, Housing, Community Development and Women's Affairs. She replaces Pauline Andrews, who has been shifted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and Tourism. Felix Alexander, junior minister in the Ministry of Agriculture, has been transferred to the Ministry of Finance while Kenny Lalsingh, the junior minister in the Ministry of Communications and Works, will exchange portfolios with Alleyne Walker, the junior minister for education and sports.

LONDON COUNCIL UPHOLDS COURT IN BISHOP MURDER CASE

FL121321 Bridgetown CANA in English 2048 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, July 11, CANA -- The London-based Privy Council has refused to hear a motion challenging the legality of the Grenada high court to try the 19 defendants in the 1983 murder of leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Legal Affairs Minister Ben Jones said today. The motion was filed by lawyers representing the defendants, including Bishop's former deputy, Bernard Coard, his wife Phyllis, and commander of the disbanded army, Hudson Austin. Jones got word of the Privy Council's decision in a telex from Attorney-General Carlisle Payne who was in London for yesterday's sitting of the Council when the motion came up for hearing.

Jones said the five law lords who sat on the hearing found the council had no jurisdiction to hear the matter. Grenada's Appeals Court last month also made the same ruling, saying that laws passed during Bishop's rule outlawed Privy Council intervention here. The 19 former political military figures had wanted the council to declare the Grenada Supreme Court null and void. The court was established shortly after the 1979 leftist coup in which Bishop seized power. Bishop and three cabinet ministers were executed in a military coup at the height of a power struggle between rival moderate and radical factions within the then ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM). The council indicated it would give the reasons for turning down the motion at a later date. The 19 will go on trial on August 8.

COMMISSION BEGINS HEARINGS FOR DAMAGES CLAIMS

FL121441 Bridgetown CANA in English 2250 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] St George's Grenada, July 11, CANA -- A three-man commission the government set up to make recommendations on financial losses Grenadians suffered under a right wing and a left wing administration had its first public sitting today. The commission is headed by retired high court Judge Elvin St Bernard. The other members are lawyer Lawrence Joseph, who is president of the Grenada Senate, and Joachim St John, a building contractor.

St Bernard told about 15 persons who turned up for the session that the commissioners would start accepting claims for damages against the state during the March 1967-October 1983 period on Saturday and would not reject those made after the July 27 deadline. St John promised to look carefully at the tribunal's terms of reference to determine whether presons detained during the 1979-1983 People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) could qualify for compensation. If they could, he admitted, it would cause a flood of claims because hundreds of Grenadians were detained by the PRG. He said, too, that the commissioners would explore the possibility of transferring to themselves those claims against the state now before the law courts.

Prime Minister Herbert Blaize has allocated five million dollars (one EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) for meeting the claims against the PRG and it predecessor, Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) government.

JAMAICA

TRADE UNIONS INSIST ON MEETING WITH SEAGA

FL121644 Bridgetown CANA in English 1557 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 12, CANA -- Five of the six Jamaican trade unions which called a general strike last month have written to Prime Minister Edward Seaga seeking a meeting to discuss a number of matters, including government's public service wage offer and their proposal for a freeze on current redundancies. The letter was signed by the opposition affiliated National Workers Union (NWU), the Jamaica Union of Public Officers and Public Employees, the Trades Union Congress, the Union of Technical, Administrative, and Supervisory Personnel, and the Jamaica Association of Local Government Officers. The Bustamante Industrial Trade Union which is affiliated to the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) did not sign the letter.

The unions said they wanted to meet Seaga within seven days of letter's July 10th date, but Seaga left here Wednesday on a visit to Japan and Paris.

The unions sanctioned strike action against Seaga's strict adherence to an austerity programme, which has meant a massive devaluation of the dollar, sweeping reductions in subsidies, deregulation of the economy, and substantial public sector job cuts. The unions said that although they had called on the government to freeze the redundancy programme, the general programme of termination of government workers has now been extended to the teachers and educational institutions. The government said last week that hundreds of teachers will be fired and at least one teacher training college and a number of primary schools closed. What we are witnessing in effect, therefore, is the destruction of the livelihood of members of the present generation and an attack upon the hopes of the next generation, the unions said.

They criticised what they called the arbitraty suspension of firemen and workers of the state-owned electricity company, Jamaica Public Service Company, following the strike. The unions charged that the army, which is manning some fire stations, was being used to make possible the victimization of the firemen and others as a clear instrument of intimidation of the workers and their unions.

The strike had been triggered by public sector unions' rejection of a maximum 12 per cent pay offer by the government. The five unions said their agenda for talks with Seaga will include wages plus prices. They said they also wished to make the following points clear.

We will not accept the suspension and other forms of disciplinary actions against workers who took part in the legitimate work stoppage. These acts of clear victimization represent the arbitrary use of power and in some cases have involved the improper use of the Jamaica Defence Force. We insist upon the reinstatement of the suspended workers and the withdrawal of the reprimands. We insist that the military units which are now improperly involved in the employment practices of Jamaica be withdrawn.

We serve notice that if the present attack upon the education system is not halted we will be obliged, along with our members, to reconsider our willingness to pay the education tax.

We insist that you arrange a meeting within seven days of the delivery of this letter, July 10. We serve clear notice in view of the gravity of the matter involved and the severe strain that have been placed on both the loyalty and the patience of Jamaican workers, that a refusal by you to meet us to discuss the above matters will leave us with no alternative but to consider what appropriate action we should take, the unions added.